

# ARMY

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# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

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### PRAISE FOR 91ST DIVISION, U.S.A.

The following orders from French commanding generals praising the battle work of the 91st Division, U.S.A., under Major Gen. William H. Johnston, U.S.A., in command of the division since August, 1918, will be found of interest:

Hdqrs. 7th French Corps, Nov. 4, 1918.

#### Special Order.

Transported from the Argonne to Flanders, the 91st American Division has again been thrown into the battle, a few hours after its arrival.

Under the energetic influence of its commander, Major General Johnston, the 91st American Division reached all its objectives on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 with remarkable dash and energy.

In spite of the determined resistance of the enemy, in spite of the artillery and machine-gun fire which opposed them, the troops of the 91st American Division captured Spitaals Boschen by a clever flanking movement, reached the Scheldt, and penetrated into the town of Audenarde, from now onward delivered from the yoke of the invader.

The General Officer commanding the 7th French Corps heartily congratulates General Johnston, and the officers and men of his division, on the excellent results obtained.

When, in a few days' time, the battle for the passage of the Scheldt takes place, the 91st American Division will be called upon to furnish a further effort.

The brilliant way in which this division has just fought is a sure guarantee that it will gather fresh laurels during the next operations.

MASSENET, Commanding General, 7th Corps.

Hdqrs. 30th Army Corps, Nov. 24, 1918.

From: The General of Division Penet, commanding the 30th Army Corps.

To: The Commanding General of the 91st Infantry Division, U.S.A.

The general commanding the 30th Army Corps does not want to part with the 91st Infantry Division without expressing to its chief, its officers, its splendid units, all his appreciation of the fine military qualities they have shown during the length of their attachment to the Corps.

By abandoning the line of the Escaut, the enemy did not allow the putting in execution of the plan of attack which was so cleverly promoted. The intelligent operation preparations by all the general staffs, the efforts made by the officers and the troops in order to have all necessary materials at their disposal when and where needed, the strict discipline which presided over all preliminary movements and which were a cer-

tain promise of success, are nevertheless deserving of the greatest praise.

The commanding general of the 30th Army Corps takes great pleasure in sending this letter as a proof of his appreciation to the general commanding the 91st Division and thanks him for his intelligent and faithful co-operation.

H. PENET.

G.O. 59, Hdqrs. 91st Div., A.E.F., Dec. 17, 1918.

I. 1. During the recent campaign in Belgium, the 91st Division, with the 53d Field Artillery Brigade attached, fought with the French army of Belgium in the group of armies of Flanders, under the command of the King of Belgium. Major General Degoutte, then chief of staff and actual commander of the group of armies of Flanders, now commanding the 6th French army, has honored this division by citation in general orders from headquarters 6th French army, a translation of which order appears below:

6th French Army, G.O. No. 31, Hdqrs., Dec. 11, 1918.

In addressing the divisions of the United States of America, who covered themselves with glory in the Chateau-Thierry offensive, I said that orders given by a commander were always complied with, whatever might be the difficulties encountered or the sacrifices made.

I have found in the 37th and 91st Divisions the same spirit of duty and discipline freely given which makes valiant soldiers and victorious armies.

The enemy intended to hold "to the death" the heights between the Lys and the Scheldt. The American troops of these divisions, acting with the French divisions of the group of armies of Flanders, forced him back on Oct. 31, 1918, and, after hard fighting, threw him over the Scheldt.

Then, in a maneuver of unheard-of audacity, the American units crossed the flooded Scheldt under the fire of the enemy and maintained themselves on the opposite bank, notwithstanding counter-attacks.

Glory to such troops and to their commanders. They have valiantly contributed to the liberation of a portion of Belgian territory and to the decisive victory.

Their great nation may be proud of them!

The general commanding the army.

DEGOUTTE.

2. Officers and men of this division should earnestly strive so to maintain their training and discipline that in any future operation they may merit equal praise from any future commander.

3. This order will be read to each organization of the division on the first appropriate occasion after its receipt.

By command of Major General Johnston:

HENRY C. JEWETT, Colonel, Engineers, Chief of Staff.

### VICTORY PARADE OF 315TH INFANTRY.

The celebration of Thanksgiving Day (1918) by the 315th Infantry, U.S.A., Col. A. C. Knowles, in the old French town of Damvillers, all smashed to pieces by German shot and shell, was a unique event. It shows the spirit of our soldier, who only a few days, after months of bloody fighting, can turn his thoughts to a matter of this kind. The scene of the celebration not only marks the position of the 315th Infantry on the closing day of the war, but it also marks the extreme advance lines of the American forces in this vicinity. Just before firing ceased a battle was raging in and around this town where soon after the American flag was flying in front of the headquarters of the regiment.

The main feature of the celebration was the victory parade that was so screamingly funny and so cleverly executed that it kept a major general and his staff, a brigadier general and his staff, a colonel and his adjutant, laughing constantly for twenty-five minutes, writes a correspondent. Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, commanding general of the 79th Division, was the guest of honor with his staff on a platform that had been constructed in the public square of Damvillers. Beside him were Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson and his aid, Capt. Leonard Sullivan; Col. A. C. Knowles, commanding the 315th Infantry, and his adjutant, Capt. David E. Williams, jr.

The regiment was assembled in close formation around what was at one time a monument of Marshal Gerard, one of France's heroes, who played a conspicuous part in the liberation of Belgium in 1831. The service of the morning began when Chaplain R. V. Lancaster announced "My Country 'Tis of Thee," followed by the reading of Psalms. The Chaplain then introduced Colonel Knowles as the first speaker, the substance of whose remarks was a brief review of the actions in which the regiment had been engaged, and a frank statement of his pride in the men for what they had accomplished. The Colonel then presented Major General Kuhn, who spoke briefly, his voice not having entirely recovered from the effects of a gas attack, of the record which the "old 79th" had made since its arrival in France. He praised the men of the 315th for the spirit they had always shown in the face of difficulties and danger. General Johnston spoke of the benefits that will accrue to the nation from the war. The war, he said, has shown many a man to himself, and by bringing so much



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of the special experience of travel and military science into the lives of men, the usefulness to society of many a man who is now a soldier will be greatly increased. The two chaplains of the regiment spoke on the religious significance of the day. The benediction was then pronounced and the service ended with the playing of the National Anthem.

No sooner were the men dismissed than they hurried to don their festive costumes. Horses, wagons, water carts decorated with large German beer signs, Boche machine gun carts, wheelbarrows and all available forms of transportation were quickly wheeled into line. The victory parade moved off between columns of laughing, cheering soldiers toward the reviewing stand. It included the following among its special features: A platoon of smart, picked soldiers to represent the conquering American Army on its way to Berlin; three squads of men loaded down with German souvenirs to represent return home to Philadelphia; the Kaiser, seated on a wagon; a piano on a wagon, to play while the band rested; and a quartet of singers; two squads of German prisoners; a dog bearing a large placard, "The Salvage Hound"; four men bearing on a litter the Crown Prince; four men bearing Fritz Eitel; wagon carrying a bath tub in which was Max von Baden; four men with large sign, "Our Artillery is Falling Short"; two squads drawing a one-pounder; ration detail, twenty-four men carrying every conceivable sort of box and bucket; rolling kitchen, not a real kitchen, but rigged up on one of the little carts used by the Boche to carry their machine guns; one man drawing an empty cart bearing a conspicuous sign, "Government Issue of Chocolate"; one man dressed to represent von Hindenburg riding astride a water cart; two small men wearing the largest sized underwear and uniform issued by the Government and bearing a sign "Perfect Fits"; a can of jam mounted on a wagon and guarded carefully by an armed escort; intelligence section, one man; four men bearing a wooden man, who was von Tirpitz petrified; Joan of Arc; Statue of Liberty.

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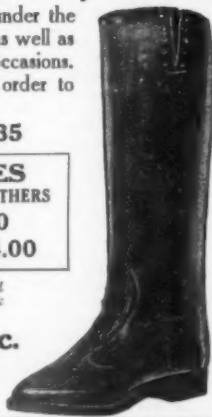
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### COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

#### Travel Status.

What constitutes "travel status" for a Navy officer is the burden of a recent decision in a revision of a settlement made by the Auditor. The appellant in the instant case was an ensign on duty at Boston, Mass., who was ordered to "additional duty" at Montreal, Canada, from Aug. 16 to Dec. 7, 1918, when he returned to his permanent station at Boston. He was allowed mileage to and from Newport, Vt., and actual travel expenses from that point to Montreal, but the Auditor disallowed expenses for subsistence and lodging incurred subsequent to his arrival in Montreal "because same were incurred at his post of duty." The officer contended that "he is entitled to said travel expenses at Montreal because the duty he performed at that place was temporary and in addition to his regular duty at Boston, his permanent station." To the Comptroller, the question to be determined is "whether appellant was in a travel status during the period he was on duty in Montreal." The Comptroller states that:

"As to whether an officer performing duty under travel orders is continually in a travel status from the time he leaves his regular station until he returns to same so as to entitle him to reimbursement for living expenses incurred depends not so much on the wording of his orders as it does on the relation of the duty performed to his regular duty, the duration of same, and other circumstances which would not justify a complete detachment from his so-called regular station and assignment to exclusive duty at the temporary one. Otherwise, by the mere wording of his orders an officer assigned to foreign shore duty could be put in a travel status for any indefinite period of time regardless of whether justified by conditions and circumstances. An officer may be considered in a travel status while performing duty between periods of actual travel if such duty is performed at a point away from his station and is of such a temporary character as to make it impracticable for the officer to give up his living quarters at his regular station. However, when such 'temporary' duty is distinct and separate from the duty he was performing when ordered to travel and the duration and character of the same is such as to completely separate him from the performance of his 'regular' duty for a considerable time, as in this case about four months, it would require a very liberal construction to determine that he was in a travel status during such period."

#### Marine Corps Reserve Allowances.

Brig. Gen. George Richards, U.S.M.C., submitted to the Comptroller the questions as to "whether enrolled men of the Marine Corps Reserve, upon being relieved from active duty, are entitled to travel pay at three and one-half cents per mile from place of relief from active duty to place where they received the call or order to report for such active duty, and whether enlisted men of the Marine Corps Reserve upon being relieved from active service, or disenrolled therefrom, are entitled to clothing allowance which accrued to them after reporting for active service prior to July 14, 1917." After giving a summary of the provisions of the laws affecting the formation of the Marine Corps Reserve and those providing for travel pay the Comptroller says: "In the case of an individual enrolled in the Marine Corps Reserve, I am of the opinion that the official residence given as the place to which notice was to be sent for call to active service should be construed as the place where the member offers himself for service similar to that required of a man enlisting, viz: active service. In cases where organizations were covered into the Marine Corps Reserve, such as took place with the National Naval Volunteers under the Act of July 1, 1918, I am of the opinion that the provisions of sub-paragraphs 'a' and 'c' [of Circular Letter No. 85, War Department, Nov. 23, 1918] grant to such members of the Reserve the right to travel in accordance therewith."

"In the matter of balance stated as of July 14, 1917, on account of clothing allowance, I am of the opinion that no authority exists for paying said balance in cash to a member relieved from active service. A relief from active service is not a discharge from the contract of enrolment. Furthermore I know of no appropriation against which a charge could be made for such a payment. In cases in which an actual discharge from the Service takes place with the resultant release from the contract of enrolment, I am of the opinion that the balance stated as of July 14, 1917, for clothing allowance may be paid in cash the same as if the man were discharged from an enlistment in the Marine Corps. I am now of the opinion that if any member of the Reserve has since July 15, 1917, purchased from his own personal funds articles of uniform equipment he may upon being relieved from active duty or upon discharge and upon presenting proper evidence be reimbursed in cash and the amount so paid be deducted from the credit stated as 'Balance due Reservists, 7-14-17 for uniform gratuity.'"

#### Baggage Allowance of Reserve Officers.

Officers of the U.S. Army who were formerly Reserve officers are entitled to have their allowance of baggage, which was crated and shipped at Government expense from their homes to their first station in accordance with law, recreated and shipped at Government expense to their homes upon honorable discharge from the Service. The appropriation available for payment of expense of such packing, crating and transportation being designated in the Act of July 9, 1918, as "General Appropriations, Q.M. Corps."

#### Food Purchased in Travel Emergency.

A captain in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., in March, 1918, paid \$25 for lunches for a detachment of enlisted men under his command en route by boat from Seattle to Puget Sound, Wash. On submitting a claim for reimbursement for this amount the Auditor disallowed it on the ground that "this was a voluntary expenditure on the part of the officer which is not regarded as an author-

(Continued on page 812.)

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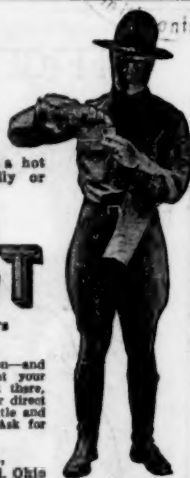
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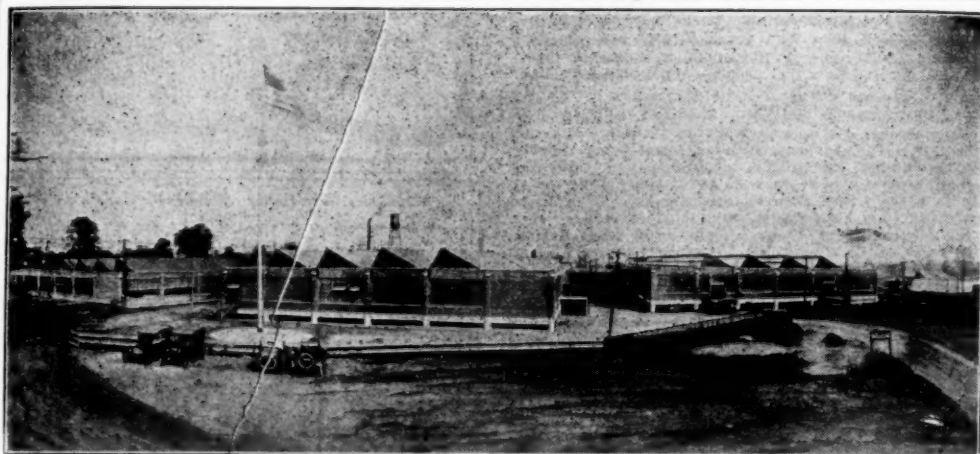
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## COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

(Continued from page 811.)

ized disbursement." In asking for a revision of the Auditor's action it is shown that owing to a change in transportation schedules the officer and men had to go from Seattle to Puget by a slow boat that took thirty hours to make the trip, or six hours more than the period for which travel rations are provided under the regulations of the Manual of the Q.M. Corps. In reversing the Auditor's action, the Comptroller quotes the provision in the Manual of the Q.M. Corps for the reimbursement of officers under circumstances similar to the above and for allowing an enlisted man fifty cents for each meal while traveling. He adds: "The recommendation of the officer issuing the original order that reimbursement be allowed claimant would not be effective so far as commutation of rations is concerned as such commutation must be paid directly to the men themselves and their receipts taken. It is a sufficient approval of the action of claimant in procuring lunches for the men in the emergency, and as claimant was compelled to purchase subsistence from his own money for the men by reason of the failure of the Government to furnish either rations or commutation thereof, he is entitled to reimbursement of the amount expended by him for the Government. In view of the circumstances, appellant having no personal profit in the matter, and having furnished receipts showing actual amount of money paid by him to the official furnishing the lunches, the action of the Auditor is disapproved and \$25, the amount claimed, is allowed on revision."

### Coast Guard Warrant Officer Allowances.

In response to a question propounded by Commodore Commandant E. P. Berthoff, U.S.C.G., as to whether warrant officers in the Coast Guard are entitled to the same allowances as warrant officers in the Navy the Comptroller says that "except when their duty status entitled them to the increased allowance provided in the Army Act of April 16, 1918, warrant officers of the Coast Guard are not entitled to commutation of quarters other than as provided when they are not operating as part of the Navy." The specific case presented is that of a gunner in the Coast Guard who claimed the difference between commutation of quarters as prescribed in the Coast Guard regulations and the Navy allowance of warrant officers on shore duty. Under the Coast Guard regulation the gunner is entitled to one room at \$10 while a warrant officer in the Navy is entitled to two rooms at \$12 each, the difference in the two allowances being \$14 a month. The Comptroller points out that a decision of Dec. 1, 1917, simply determines the monthly pay of warrant officers, etc., of the Coast Guard and that while the Act of May 22, 1917, assimilates the pay of officers and men of the Coast Guard to the corresponding grades or ratings of the Navy it contains no such provision as to allowances. The Act of July 1, 1918, provides that officers of the U.S. Coast Guard on sea duty or on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States during the period of the present war shall receive the same increase of pay and allowances in all respects as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for officers of the Navy of corresponding rank." In a decision of Nov. 19, 1918, it was held that warrant officers of the Coast Guard on sea duty who maintain a place of abode for wife, child or dependent parent are entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light as provided in the Act of April 16, 1918, based on the fact that said act provided an increased allowance for the duration of the war to which warrant officers of the Navy were entitled. Since "apparently there is no provision other than in said Act of July 1, 1918, giving to the warrant officers of the Coast Guard right to the same allowances as warrant officers of the Navy" he comes to the decision quoted above.

### Transport of Household Goods.

A variant in the customary Comptroller's decisions regarding money expended by an officer of the Army for packing, crating and transporting his household goods is found in one such dated Jan. 24 reversing a disallowance by the Auditor. The appellant was a retired Army officer living at Norcross, Ga., who was ordered to active duty at College Park in the same state. A part of the officer's furniture was at Norcross, and a part was stored at Griffin, Ga. The camp quartermaster at Camp Gordon, the nearest quartermaster, was applied to to move the officer's furniture. He moved that portion at Norcross to College Park by truck. The officer had subsequently applied to the same quartermaster in writing for the necessary orders and paper to have his furniture at Griffin shipped, but received no reply. He then transported his goods from Griffin at his own expense and it was the claim for this expense that the Auditor disallowed. In disaffirming the action of the Auditor the Comptroller states that while it is well settled that where an officer . . . upon his own responsibility and at his own expense packed and transported his baggage in violation of the regulations he is not entitled to be reimbursed the expenses connected therewith, "he is inclined, "under the circumstances as shown in this case to favor the officer in making an allowance in his favor of the amount claimed on the ground that he made efforts to have the goods shipped through the Quartermaster's Department, and it was no fault of his that such service was not rendered."

### CIVIL RIGHTS OF RETURNING SOLDIERS.

Attorney General Charles D. Newton, of New York, made public on Feb. 3 a blanket opinion defining the rights of returning soldiers who were state or municipal officers or employees at the time of enlistment. The ruling is designed to furnish an answer to all probable questions involving the rights of civil officers and employees who entered the military service. The Attorney General says that it is the intent of the statute to have all soldiers treated in matters of reinstatement, employment, promotion, vacation and compensation exactly as if they had not gone away. Their rights are no greater and no less than if there had been no war. Where a civil employee would have been entitled to promotion on a definite date if he were not in the Army, he should get it on that date. So long as a soldier civil employee remains in the Army he is protected by the statute up to two months after the declaration by the President that peace has been promulgated; but he cannot elect to remain in the Army and draw pay from the state or cities during the two months' period after peace is declared. After discharge a man should return to his civil duties within a reasonable time. A soldier's vacation next summer can not be cut off because he was in the Army last summer. A soldier can not be removed because he was absent from his civil employment, but he may be removed for any reason for which he might have been removed had he not been absent on Army service.



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## FRENCH ARMY SYSTEM URGED FOR U.S.

In light of the fact that the General Staff is committed to some policy of universal training or universal service, the views of a member of the staff, who was in France at the outbreak of the war and later commanded an American organization that saw hard fighting, are of more than passing interest. It is to be noted that they coincide with the arguments advanced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in our issue of Feb. 1, page 777, as to the advisability of our studying more closely the French military system as an ideal and a model and also as to unwisdom of stressing too much the value of the Swiss system. In the opinion of this officer the proof of the success of the French system of universal service came in the first week of the war, for France was not crushed by the weight of the German rush. Had the French a military system such as that of the United States, this officer points out, the Germans would most certainly have attained their first objective, Paris would have fallen, and the Entente Allies received a blow from which recovery might have been almost impossible. The final result of the war was due as much to the preparedness of the French as to any other cause, this expert observer declares.

In regard to the difference between universal training and universal service, he states that it is almost impossible to compare the two, because universal training means almost anything, any degree of training or organization, while universal service means but one thing—actual service in the standing army by every man of military age in the nation. The length of service would depend upon the number of men desired in the standing army. One year's universal service would give the United States a larger peace force than is now asked for in the Army Reorganization bill.

The obvious advantage of universal service is in the provision whereby men who have already served their period of enlistment are kept in permanent reserve organizations in peace time. They are retained on the rolls of their companies, so when the order for mobilization is issued it is a matter of only a few hours before these reserves are with the colors, have their equipment and are prepared to fight. While much has been published concerning the Swiss system of universal service, it was the French program which worked successfully at a time when the winning of a great cause depended upon the system as a whole. The Swiss plan has yet to be tested in actual warfare. Within four days after the mobilization order the French regulars were moving to stem the onrushing enemy, and four days later the French reserves were on the way to the front. Each regiment of the French army has ten extra officers, one lieutenant colonel, three commandants and six captains. When the reserve is called into service, these extra officers fill the high ranks in the reserve regimental organizations, the lieutenants being chosen from the reserve officers. In this way the whole reserve organization is ever in a position to put its full strength into the fighting at almost a moment's notice.

In discussing the ease and facility of French mobilization, this General Staff officer stated that in the most extreme test possible the French system proved itself ideal. He declared that any plan for universal military training which does not provide for keeping permanent organizations to care for all who have received instruc-

tion is practically useless as a preparedness measure and its cost money thrown away.

## PRECEDENCE OF OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to Congress the tentative draft of a bill to regulate the precedence of temporary officers in the Navy. It provides that all officers who hold permanent commissions in the ranks or grades of commander and above shall have precedence over officers who hold temporary commissions in the same rank or grade. The Secretary says, in part:

"The Act of May, 22, 1917, provides that temporary promotions shall continue in force during the discretion of the President, but not later than six months immediately following the termination of the war with Germany, at which time said officers will surrender their commissions as temporary officers and revert back to the rank or grade in which they have been permanently commissioned. Under a recent ruling of the Office of the Judge Advocate General all officers, permanent or temporary, in the same rank or grade take precedence from the date set forth in their respective commissions. The selection boards which convened as provided by the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, have recommended some officers to be temporarily promoted who were not subsequently recommended to be permanently promoted, but have recommended others, their junior in rank, for permanent promotion in their stead. As a result of this action taken by the selection boards and the decision rendered by the Office of the Judge Advocate General, officers recommended for promotion to temporary positions who are subsequently determined to be unqualified for permanent promotion in the rank or grade to which they have been temporarily promoted take precedence over officers who were subsequently recommended and promoted to permanent positions in said rank or grade. This gives officers whom the selection boards have considered less well fitted precedence over officers whom said boards have considered better qualified to command.

"Considering the relation of permanent commissions to temporary commissions from every angle, there seems to be no doubt that those individuals who have been found worthy of promotion to permanent offices in the same rank or grade with others who have been promoted to temporary offices only, should be given precedence in that rank or grade; and it is further believed to be in keeping with the principle of selection established by the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, that officers holding permanent commissions in the ranks or grades of commander, or above, should take precedence over all officers holding temporary commissions in the same rank or grade."

## GEN. PERSHING TO PASS ON DISCHARGES

The War Department has authorized General Pershing, according to a statement issued Feb. 3, to send to the United States for the purpose of immediate discharge individual drafted or enlisted men upon presentation of convincing testimony to the effect that there exists sickness or other distress in the soldier's family. Men may make their own request for such discharge or a request for discharge may be made direct by letter or cable to the Commanding General, A.E.F., France, by a member of the soldier's family or by another interested and responsible person. In either case, the request must be accompanied by good and sufficient testimony to the effect that sickness or other distress really exists. Such testimony should preferably consist of an affidavit of a physician, a minister or a notary public, or other responsible person, or, in case request is made by cable, full facts should be certified to by a responsible person. Requests originating in this country should give the full name, rank and organization of the soldier whose discharge is desired.

General Pershing has also been authorized to discharge in Europe, on their own application, men who give good and sufficient reasons for requesting such discharge and who waive any claim for sea travel allowances from Europe to the United States. Men so discharged will be paid travel allowances from their station in Europe to the Port of Embarkation and from Hoboken, N.J., to the place of enlistment or induction into the Service.

These instructions apply to enlisted or drafted men who entered the Service since April 1, 1917. Men who entered the Service on or before April 1, 1917, may be furloughed to the United States when sickness or distress in the soldier's family is clearly indicated. It must be understood that discharges or furloughs of this kind will be given only in exceptional cases. Requests for discharge must clearly show that the sickness is of such a critical nature as will require the soldier's immediate presence or that distress in a man's family is such as cannot be relieved by allotments of money made under the War Risk Insurance Act.

## PAY OF A.E.F. MEN UP TO DATE.

Owing to the number of complaints made as to enlisted men of the A.E.F. arriving in this country with their pay in arrears, Secretary of War Baker had the matter looked into and issued the following statement concerning this question on Jan. 31: "In the course of investigations which are being made into the question of paying soldiers, I directed that inquiry be made at Camp Mills, Camp Upton, Camp Merritt and Camp Dix to discover whether organizations arriving there from overseas have been paid regularly for the months preceding their departure from Europe. The results which

have been brought to me to-day show that practically all such organizations were paid in full up to the time of their leaving Europe. In some instances troops arriving in January had been paid only to Oct. 31, because they left France before the pay-day in December; but all such organizations were properly equipped with their records and were all paid in full on their arrival here. The units investigated reported prompt payments while on duty with the A.E.F., pay being received generally on the second or third day of the month succeeding that for which pay was due."

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR THE WOUNDED.

Secretary Baker in an interview on Jan. 31 made a plea that soldiers who are seriously incapacitated by wounds be persuaded by their relatives and friends to take every advantage of the course of training the Government has provided through the Federal Board for Vocational Education. These men, he stated, must be fitted to take up life with energy and success, adding: "Many of them must learn new trades; some of them must learn professions in which the handicap of their injury will be reduced to its lowest terms. Vocational education is carried on in the hospitals to a limited extent. After release from the hospitals, however, the men have an opportunity, through the Federal Board for Vocational Education, to study until they have thoroughly acquired skill which will enable them with self-respect and efficiency to take their place in commerce and industry. Specialized schools for the wounded men are teaching a variety of occupations, with a view to selecting for each the occupation in which the promise of success is greatest.

"Parents and friends naturally want their wounded soldiers at home, in order that they may surround them with the evidences of their affection and pride, but these soldiers are entitled to a permanent opportunity to live productive, self-sustaining, and happy lives, and the gratitude and sympathy of the American people can take no finer form than to encourage and urge these wounded soldiers to take advantage of the opportunities offered for training. The United States can do nothing better for these wounded men than to restore them as fully as possible to the economic opportunities they have sacrificed. Nothing else will make them so useful; nothing else will make them so happy. Every assistance should be given the Federal Board for Vocational Education in finding places of training in the various arts and crafts, and the friends of the soldiers should unite in urging upon these wounded men the advantages which are now offered to them."

## IGNORANCE OF ARMY REGULATIONS.

In the sudden influx of new officers into the Army of the United States for the present war there were naturally many who were ignorant of the customs and regulations of the Service. As an instance of this a captain, U.S.A., writes that he was informed by a lieutenant colonel that it was "against regulations for an officer of the Army to communicate in any way with the Secretary of War in regard to personal and private matters wholly unconnected with the military service, without first obtaining the permission so to do of his commanding officer." This our correspondent refers to as an "absurdity of Army Regulations" and an example of "the Prussianism prevalent in our military establishment." It is of course nothing of the kind, but an instance of lack of knowledge of Army Regulations and of proper military procedure that is the basis of much unjust criticism of the Army. The officer referred to by our correspondent was evidently ignorant of Paragraphs 782 and 783 of Army Regulations, which do not prohibit direct correspondence between one officer and another, or with the Secretary of War, that has no bearing on military matters; they relate to military correspondence and prescribe proper procedure in official communications, but do not forbid an officer to forward a non-military communication to the Secretary of War without putting it through the channel. Article LX., under which Paragraphs 782 and 783 appear, it is specifically stated, relates to military correspondence. Paragraph 782 provides that "all official communications from officers and enlisted men of the Army, outside of the War Department, intended for the Secretary of War or for any bureau or office of the War Department, will be in accordance with the regulations prescribed." Paragraph 783, as to sending communications through intermediate commanders, provides that "this rule will not be interpreted as including matters in relation to which intermediate commanders can have no knowledge, and over which they are not expected to exercise control."

## ARMS OF SERVICE OF TEMPORARY GENERAL OFFICERS.

In connection with the discharge of the thirty-three general officers from their emergency commissions, as stated by General March on Feb. 1 and noted on another page, it is interesting to note the arms of the Service to which these officers belong. Generals Burr, Newcomer, Judson, Winslow, Kutz, Fries and Hodges are of the Corps of Engineers; Generals Barth, Cronin, Bent, Cochran, Shaw, Dalton, Jarvis, Mearns, Infantry; Generals Hayden and Hatch, Coast Artillery; Generals McMahon, Blakely, Bryden, Allen, Lawson and Hand, Field Artillery; Generals Wilder, Gaston, Smith and Short, Cavalry.



## FRENCH MANUFACTURERS SEEK OUR CO-OPERATION.

A somewhat unusual advertisement appears in a newspaper of recent date published in English and printed in Paris, inserted, it is stated, by an association of French and American manufacturers in Paris. In appealing to the reader, who is assumed to be an American, preferably a soldier probably overseas, the advertisement asks: "What do they make in your home town?" It continues: "Who are the big manufacturers of your home town? Do you know them? Would they like to see their products made, under their own supervision, in French factories and placed on the European market direct from those same French factories? Do they know that hundreds of French factories, engaged for the last four years in the manufacture of implements of war for France and her Allies—including America—are now ready and waiting to return to the normal pursuits of peace, with no peace articles to manufacture? French manufacturers are seeking the peace-time partnership of their brother American manufacturers. The association consists of a group of French manufacturers and American Army officers (engineers and chiefs of purchasing departments) now awaiting discharge, who have formed this association to buy the rights to make American-owned devices in France. The factories of France have the plants, the labor, the capital. They want to make American goods—anything from a door knob to a locomotive—of proved worth and reputation. They seek the partnership of the American manufacturer. They will buy European rights for cash or arrange to operate under license." The association prefers to manufacture articles that are or can be protected in France by patents. The sum of 2,500 francs is offered, the advertisement states, to any member of the American Expeditionary Force who places the association in touch with an American manufacturer from whom the association buys the right to produce and market his device in France, "upon the completion of the terms of agreement." The advertisement is interesting in that it indicates that American Army officers now in Europe awaiting their discharge intend entering business in France, and the further fact that French manufacturers are ready to at once enter into competition with American manufacturers for the trade of the world.

## THE GROUND GLASS DELUSION.

Through the initiative of two officers of the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army the following results were determined in respect to the dangers supposed to be attendant on taking ground glass into the human system through the agency of food. The experiments are described in an editorial in the New York Medical Journal on "Ground Glass and Some Epidemic Delusions" which describes rumors that started with the beginning of the European war "of the awful malignities of some of the people in our midst who were intent on destroying just as many good, honest, patriotic Americans as possible, and who therefore were mixing ground glass with their foodstuffs. . . . At last it occurred to some one to try what would be the effect of ground glass upon animals at least. Two Army officers, Major Simmons and Lieutenant Von Glahn, Med. Corps, U.S.A., after having received at the Southern Department Laboratory, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, requests for the examinations of a number of specimens to determine the presence of ground glass, tried a series of experiments with various kinds of ground glass which was mixed in the food of dogs. The average amount of weight gained and lost by the various animals, experimental and control, was the same. There were no symptoms noted. The necropsy findings were negative and the post mortem findings in control dogs were identical except for the absence of glass. Their conclusion is that the ingestion of ground or powdered glass has no toxic effect on the gastrointestinal tract of dogs and produces no lesion, either gross or microscopic. It seems probable that the same thing would be true for human beings. Another modern superstition nailed!"

## SCHOOLS FOR RESERVE AND TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has issued the following instructions to department commanders relative to the establishment of schools for Reserve and temporary officers who elect to remain in the Regular Service of the permanent military establishment: "Direct all available Class 3 officers (Par. 4, Cir. 75, War Dept., 1918), who have been physically examined and recommended, to proceed to the following camps for duty as students at the officers' schools: Those electing the Field Artillery arm, to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; the Coast Artillery arm, to Fort Monroe, Va.; the Cavalry arm, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; the Infantry arm, to Camp Lee, Va.; the Engineer Corps, to Camp Humphreys, Va. Direct all Class 3 officers (par. 4, Circular 75, War Dept., 1918) not now available to proceed to the above schools so as to report on the first day of the month following their availability for attendance at these schools. Render immediately and on the first day of each month to the commandant of the officers' school of the branch of the Service concerned, to the chief of the branch of the Service concerned, to The Adjutant General of the Army, a report stating the number of available Class 3 officers (par. 4, Circular 75, War Dept., 1918) of the branch of the arm of the Service concerned, the name, the rank, the arm of the Service elected, the present organization, the station, and the date of availability for attendance at these officers' schools. The detail of any Class 3 officer (par. 4, Circular 75, War Dept., 1918) to these officers' schools is in no way to cause the retention of any Class 1 officer or Class 2 officer in the Service or delay the discharge of any Class 1 officers or Class 2 officers."

## A.E.F. PARIS "CRIME WAVE" TALES DENIED.

So many dispatches have been printed in American newspapers of late stating that American soldiers in Paris were indulging in a "crime wave" of assaults and burglaries that Secretary of War Baker sent an inquiry to General Pershing as to the truth of these reports. The following reply, signed by the Commanding General of the A.E.F., was issued by the War Department on Feb. 1: "Reference your telegram No. 2570, a personal knowledge of conditions and investigation since receipt your telegram shows that sensational reports as to assaults and burglaries by American soldiers are gross exaggerations. Crimes by American soldiers in Paris are

almost negligible considering the large number of men in the vicinity. The same may be said as to conditions through France. Since the conclusion of the armistice Paris offers attractions to men mischievously and criminally inclined. Naturally there are minor disturbances in Paris. But the American Military Police Organization is excellent and these disorders are kept at a minimum. None of these are traceable in any respect to faulty pay system. No penniless soldiers are found in Paris. There are individual cases of delayed payment due to a change in pay system which took place during hostilities. The new pay system enables a soldier to get pay from paymaster when money is due him. Generally speaking, the pay has been almost always correct. The pay department has been sending officers to find casuals at our hospitals and elsewhere with directions to pay those whose records are entirely lost. Full refutation of the charges made regarding crimes and disorders in Paris cannot be put too strongly before the American public."

## CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL MILITARY TRAINING.

Having the official approval of the War Department, Chicago is to have the largest high school military student body in the world, which it is expected will consist of 14,500 boys. Physical and vocational training for all the high school male attendants in the city will be combined with instruction in military science and the handling of arms, under the tutelage of nearly fifty Army officers. Equipment valued at \$2,500,000, equal to an expenditure of \$170 for each boy, will be provided by the Government. Col. J. F. Morrow, U.S.A., chairman of the War Department Committee on Education and Training, has issued orders for the shipment of the necessary supplies to Chicago. The course of physical training and military instruction is to be directed by Capt. F. L. Beals, U.S.A., and under him will be twenty-one lieutenants and twenty-one non-commissioned officers of the Army, or one lieutenant and one non-commissioned officer for each high school. The officers will probably be assigned from Camp Grant and Camp Custer by Col. A. S. Dannemiller, U.S.A. Jacob M. Loeb, president of the Chicago Board of Education, accompanied by Captain Beals, appeared before Colonel Morrow, Lieut. Col. A. L. Pendleton, U.S.A., and Major A. A. Meras, of the Committee on Education and Training, Washington, on Jan. 7 and explained the board of education's provision for a two-year elective course in training for all physically fit male students with a minimum of three hours' training each week.

## ARMY PLANES RETRACING AIR ROUTES.

With the intention of retracing the air routes mapped on the first transcontinental flight ever flown in formation, and which ended in New York on Jan. 6 last, the squadron of Army airplanes from Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., started on a return flight from Bolling Field, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 5. Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, chief of the Air Service, and Major Gen. W. L. Kenly, chief of the Division of Military Aeronautics, and other officers were present to see the aviators start. The flight had been postponed because of the illness of New York of Major Albert D. Smith, the commanding officer. The pilots, besides Major Smith, are the same who came across from the West to the East, Lieuts. Robert S. Worthington, Alfred Pyle and H. D. McLean. The passengers are Major James H. McKee, flight surgeon; Lieut. John W. Evans, photographer; Sergts. R. P. Blanton and William G. Lewis, master electricians. The planes are the same used in the initial flight. One passenger not listed was "Flu," a police dog purchased by Major Smith, and carried in a kennel built in the end of the fuselage of the commander's plane. The flight from the coast was estimated to cost \$8,827, or an average of \$2 a mile for four ships and eight men, which included all repairs, cost of gasoline and oil, board and lodging for the men. The aerial route that has been mapped from coast to coast will be of benefit to all future flyers when the maps and data are completed.

## THE N.C.O.'S WHO WON COMMISSIONS.

Some of the former non-commissioned officers of the old Army who won commissions in the present emergency have suffered hardship instead of meeting reward for their services, writes one of them, as a result of the sudden termination of hostilities. In his own case he won promotion near to the time of the armistice, and then was on sick leave, so that he met his new C.O. only once. The C.O. naturally did not know him and recommended him for immediate discharge rather than permanent commission. Others of the former non-coms. are in like case for one reason or another, writes our correspondent, adding: "I would like to know if there is going to be any way of getting back the commissions they worked so hard to obtain. The Regular Army men who came up from the ranks are now in civil life against their will while men who were commissioned from civil life still hold their commissions. Of course we can re-enlist with rank, for instance, of first sergeant, in three months from date of discharge. But whoever made this a law never realized how he would feel to be demoted from a first lieutenant to a first sergeant. I know of two cases in my own regiment where the officers must drop from captain to duty sergeant; both of these men have more than twenty-five years' service. All I ask is that justice be done to the little handful of the old Regular Army who made the backbone of an Army of four million."

## NEW YORK STATE TO TRAIN WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

After considering the problem of retraining men for productive employment who were badly wounded in the war, the state authorities of New York have decided to divide the state into thirteen districts, to be under the jurisdiction of the State Education Department. It is the purpose to offer in each district courses of instruction to former soldiers which will fit them for the professions as well as for industrial and agricultural occupations. Such men as give indication of ability and aptitude will be urged to enter the professions, while courses will also be offered to train men for supervisory work in industrial, agricultural and commercial pursuits. It has been decided to open courses in medicine, pharmacy, law, dentistry, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering, structural steel work, architecture, journalism, accounting, general agriculture, forestry, veterinary work, foreign commerce, rural engineering, rural education, teaching and banking. Industrial courses also will be given in carpentry, cabi-

net making, gas-engine work, automobile and truck driving, printing, machine shop work, electrical work, power plant operating, plumbing, tailoring, painting and decorating, telegraphy, and wireless operating. In each district advisers will be assigned to confer with the men about the different courses to be provided. It is believed the Federal Government will assist the work financially.

## CIVILIAN SOUVENIR WAR CROSS DISAPPROVED.

The Historical Branch of the Army War College has taken steps to check the production of medals and crosses by civilian bodies and intended for gifts to troops returning from overseas. There is no objection, of course, to giving heroes mementoes, but war crosses are considered the prerogative of the War Department and those produced for souvenirs are likely to confuse the distinction conveyed by the wearing of the Army Distinguished Service Cross. The people of Washington, D.C., proposed to give a "Capital Cross" as a souvenir of their services in the war to all District soldiers, sailors and marines and the design so closely approximated the Distinguished Service Cross that the civilian committee to welcome the soldiers has been requested to change the form of its decoration. It was pointed out that the Grand Army in adopting a badge for the order after the Civil War almost reproduced the Medal of Honor of the Army and that because of the confusion which resulted the G.A.R. emblem was changed to its present form, which resembles no distinctive Army decoration.

## FILMS FOR X-RAY MILITARY SURGERY.

The use of films instead of plates for taking the X-ray photographs which have done so much to assist military surgery has developed on a large scale during the war. In the pre-war use of the X-ray, where probability of breakage was small and weight of shipments was not considered an important factor, plates were used almost exclusively. But when it became necessary to ship X-ray supplies to France, and carry on the X-ray photography under field conditions, the lighter weight, decreased cargo space, ease of handling and freedom of breakage made film the favorite. Its use, together with the automobile X-ray units, made it possible to X-ray a wound soon after it was received. The signing of the armistice left the medical supply depot with large quantities of these films coming in on contracts previously placed. The Surgeon General has, therefore, directed that Army hospitals in this country adopt the film instead of the X-ray plate, as has already been done overseas.

## COLUMBIA COLLEGE ADOPTS ARMY METHOD.

The faculty of Columbia College, New York city, representing the undergraduate department of the college, voted on Jan. 20 that beginning with the next school year in September principles of the selective draft shall be applied, by means of psychologic tests, in measuring the fitness of applicants for admission to the student body. Character, health and mental quickness will be the prime requirements rather than book learning. This action, is said to be in step with the progress of the times. Such tests were made in September, 1918, in the S.A.T.C. with applicants for commissions in the Army and the Aviation Corps. The faculty of the college then decided they were so sensible and feasible that it was decided to try them in the present instance. As with the Army, the purpose will be to test the mental quality of applicants for admission and to supplement rather than replace former conditions of entrance.

## ADMIRAL SCALES COMMANDS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Rear Admiral Archibald H. Scales, in command of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, was on Jan. 31 assigned to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis as Superintendent, succeeding Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, who has held that post for three years. Admiral Eberle was assigned to command the 5th Division of the Atlantic Fleet, which consists of the U.S.S. Utah, Florida, Delaware and North Dakota. He will fly his flag from the Utah. Capt. Frederic B. Bassett, Jr., has been transferred from the Utah to command at the Great Lakes station. Since Admiral Eberle took command at Annapolis on Sept. 25, 1915, more than 3,000 Naval Reserve officers have been graduated from the Academy.

## ARMY-NAVY BASKETBALL GAME.

A basketball team representing the Engineer School at Camp Humphreys, Va., consisting entirely of recent graduates of the Military Academy is to play the Navy at Annapolis the evening of Feb. 8. The principals of the team are: Britton, '16; Shrader, Niles, Vidal and Hahn, '20. The two academies have never met on the basketball court and the present game is looked forward to by those interested as being nearly an old-fashioned "Army-Navy" game.

## LAUNDRY OUTPUT OF SALVAGE DIVISION.

During the month of December, 1918, there were laundered by the Salvage Division, in the camps and cantonments throughout the United States, 12,202,057 articles of clothing. The gross receipts and credits for the work done amounted to \$550,347.11, while the total operating expenses, including the military pay roll, amounted to \$297,128.05, leaving a net profit to the Government of \$253,119.06 for the Army laundry operations for the month of December.

## NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER ALLOTMENTS PAID.

On Jan. 11, in response to a Senate resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury stated that all the checks due for allotments and allowances for November and December 1918, would be mailed by Jan. 31, 1919. In fulfillment of this promise the last checks for the November and December allotments were mailed on Jan. 30, 1919. During the month of January, 1919, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has mailed 2,090,291 checks.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEAR RETIREMENT.

"I believe it would be a great help to the Service and the U.S. Government," writes a correspondent, "if a 25-year retirement bill was passed. It would be a great help to the old soldiers who at present are few and who sure deserve it. They have had hard service in France. I believe if the bill was put up to our Congress they sure would do something for the ones that won the war."







cises at Guacanayabo; Submarine Division, exercises; and Air Detachment, spotting.

From March 8 to 16, inclusive, all the elements of the fleet in Cuban waters will devote their time to upkeep, athletics and communications, and the Marines will engage in small arms practice. The above program will be carried out at Guantanamo.

From March 17 to 21, inclusive, all the elements in Cuban waters will engage in tactical exercises. These will be followed on March 22 and 23 by military inspection and recreation.

From March 24 to 28, inclusive, all the elements of the fleet in Cuban waters will engage in fleet tactical exercise. This will be followed on March 29 and 30 by military inspection and recreation.

From March 31 to April 4 Battleship Force Two will take part in gunnery exercises off Guantanamo. The Destroyer Force will take part in gunnery exercises at Guacanayabo. The Submarine Division will engage in division exercises and the Air Detachment will engage in spotting.

From April 5 to 15, inclusive, all the elements of the fleet except Battleship Force One will be at Guantanamo and leave en route to Hampton Roads, Va., and engage in athletics.

#### TO CARRY THE COLLEGE TO THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Military men and those interested in national and international issues are giving time and thought to the question of what our future military policy should be. It is generally conceded that some military organization will be necessary, and so the problem of deciding upon a program for the maintenance and training of this force is a timely one, and forms the basis of this discussion. Several things must be considered. First, our pre-war requirements for enlistment were mainly physical. The mental tests were negligible. Second, we desired a man to enter the Army and learn to be a soldier, offering as a reward for efficient and faithful service advancement in rank and pay, with retirement after thirty years' service. These inducements were not sufficient to attract men who had ambitions for successful careers in civil life. The great majority of recruits had no idea of doing anything but securing a job. However, it was difficult, if not impossible, for a young man to marry and support a wife during his service as an enlisted man. This is not a normal condition. These and other facts led the average citizen to believe that when a man enlisted in the Regular Army he was admitting failure or lack of ambition.

I have dwelt upon the past undesirable conditions of the enlisted man, because it is essential that if our future military policy is to meet with popular favor it must remedy them. The status of the enlisted man must be made clear, his training must be generally beneficial rather than merely technical, and the advantages of military training must be made apparent. My program for bringing this about is as follows: Instead of making a physical standard alone, we should add a mental standard—that required for entrance to a full college course; in other words, before a man be allowed to enlist he should be required to pass an examination which would permit him to matriculate as a full-fledged freshman. The enlistment period should be for three years and no re-enlistment allowed, except where a man qualifies as an instructor, in which case rank and pay should be commensurate with a like position in civil life.

With such material to develop we could carry the college to the Army instead of carrying the Army to the college, as we have been trying to do with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Students' Army Training Corps. With men thus mentally qualified the Army could give a combined course of academic and military training which would turn the men back to civil life better prepared to succeed individually and with a stronger foundation in citizenship than the college graduate under our present system. Let us suppose that our Regular Army is fixed at a maximum strength of 500,000. This would give us a yearly class of about 200,000, taking into consideration losses from various causes. The entrance examinations could be held in April with enlistment on June 1. The men could be given three months intensive military training during June, July and August. In September the academic course would begin, combined with sufficient military and physical training to keep the men in the best of condition.

The first problem is procurement of instructors; not as serious as it might seem. The Regular Army officer is in most cases a college graduate, and where he is not he is proficient in some line. We are not likely to have many cantonnements with less than a brigade on duty, about 5,000 enlisted men and 175 officers. Thus we would have one instructor—assuming that every officer acts as an instructor—to every twenty-nine men, not a poor showing compared with the average college. It might be objected that we should make school teachers out of our officers and that they would cease to be the virile fighting men they are to-day. This would not be true, as is proven by the fact that West Point and Annapolis use graduates almost solely as instructors.

The age of entrance into the Army should be from seventeen to twenty-one years. This would turn out 150,000 graduates annually, and at the age when a man should be beginning to study for his profession or to take up some productive vocation. It would also build up a large, well trained and educated reserve, a nucleus upon which a huge emergency force could be organized. Men can be trained to fight in a very short time, if properly instructed. The important thing is to train instructors. We all know our supply of trained officers at the beginning of the world war was pathetically small, and on these few fell the stupefying task of preparing 5,000,000 green men to fight battles. That they did it so well would make it clear that every dollar the Government has expended on West Point, Annapolis, the Navy and the Regular Army was returned with an incalculably high rate of interest.

Under this plan a man is allowed to choose his course with the object in view of preparing himself for a successful career in civil life. What a different attitude we all should have toward the Regular Army soldier! Every parent would be proud to state that his son had passed the Army entrance examination. The man himself would have an incentive to work hard. The men of commerce and industry would be glad to give him a position, because he would know that when the Army turned out an engineer, a pharmacist, or an agriculturist, that man had passed an honest test of proficiency, had acquired not only technical knowledge, but discipline as well. Another good result would be the higher standard required of our schools in order to have their graduates pass the Army examination.

Objection might arise from the apparent competition

with our colleges. This is unfounded, because the present educational institutions are not adequate to absorb the supply. A critic may ask, who will haul the coal, who will cook the meals, paint the buildings, repair the roads, and many other necessary labors while your Army is going to school? We provide for this by the establishment of labor battalions. These offer a man deprived of the advantages of a high school education an opportunity to enter the Service with just as good chances for advancement as he has in civil life, and with the added advantage of becoming a skilled workman. Here enlistment could be allowed. It should be thoroughly understood that it is not contemplated that these men become the menials of the training soldier.

This program need be very little more expensive than our old system of maintaining the Regular Army. The benefits to the individual would be so great that the pay of the training soldier need be merely nominal. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Student Army Training Corps can never wholly succeed. The future of the Regular Army should be determined not by carrying the Army to the colleges, but by carrying the colleges to the Army.

J. W. McNEAL, Captain, U.S.A.

#### THE PROPOSED ARMY BILL.

##### SELECTION AND STAFF DETAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The new organization for the Army as presented by the General Staff provides for promotion by selection and details to practically all staff departments with two years' duty required with the line out of every six for all of rank of major and below. I present the following for consideration:

In time of peace promotion by selection is far different from that in time of war, for in peace time other factors than actual merit enter largely into recommendations made for promotions. The man who throws himself entirely into his work would lose, compared to the man who barely does his job but is careful to cultivate his superior in off hours and does it cleverly. Especially with some superiors, independence of thought or action will be destroyed. If you want to be promoted agree with your superior, right or wrong.

Furthermore, no one is to be even considered for promotion unless his superior has chanced to send his name in recommending promotion, no matter what his ability may be compared to that of an officer under some other superior. As is well known, some officers are very generous in making recommendations, while some go to the other extreme. Promotion under such conditions will be a great lottery, resulting in no better conditions than by the old plan, on the other hand, adding to the demoralization underneath most of the personnel.

If recommendations or promotions are to depend upon ratings, such should not depend upon one rating only, but say upon three, made by different officers and sent in without knowledge of each other's ratings.

In time of peace it is my belief promotion should be considered by seniority and should be so made if the man can fill the duties of the next rank and his record or ratings do not show marked inferiority; while in time of war promotions should be made by selection. War gives opportunity to more exactly determine the relative value of officers and the crisis is too serious for selecting officers to want to pay attention to anything except the military value of the officer.

Under the temporary detail system to staff departments every four years the man detailed gives up his job and goes back to the line for two years, a new man taking his place. The result (as it has been) is that the actual knowledge of the duties and main performance of them a great of the time rest upon a chief clerk or other civilian whose status is permanent. This leads to moss-grown methods among those actually carrying on the work. The new officers who are requesting permanent staff commissions in the various staff departments are many of them highly technical experts whose places as civilians would not be replaced for two or three times or even more, the salary they will receive as officers; but in the line some of them will not be worth as much as a good sergeant. What will happen to their ratings and chances for promotion when they go back to the line. The same condition applies to officers who have been in the line. An officer cannot spend four years in running, say an ordnance manufacturing plant, and at the same time keep ahead of the experts in the line. Officers would keep out of staff details as far as possible, there being only hard work in them with chances much lessened for promotion.

The better plan would be to have the staff corps which require expert technical knowledge permanent. Make certain requirements for entry and allow competition for vacancies. Have provisions to allow for transfer to other branches if not suitable where they are. Have officers, if promoted by selection, considered by officers in their own department. Have staff men detailed for duty with line troops periodically. Two years out of every six is not the most efficient way. Shorter periods of line duty at more frequent intervals will give far better results, such as three months every year, especially at maneuvers or target practice.

I understand the age limit of forty years for appointment of temporary officers to permanent commissions has been removed. This would appear to me unjust to the government. For example, a high ranking officer whom I know personally, age forty-eight, who has applied for and who has been recommended for commission in the Regular Army was counting on the fact that he had only to do about fourteen years' service before retirement, which looked pretty nice to him.

NEW BILL.

##### SELECTIVE PROMOTION OPPOSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It was with surprise that the writer noticed the introduction of Section 33, relating to the promotion of officers by selection in the proposed Army reorganization bill. Fortunately the fact that this bill has been carried over to the next session of Congress will allow time for the consideration of its various faults.

The very idea of promotion by selection has tended and will tend to destroy the foundation upon which the old Regular Army was built, namely, freedom from political and outside influences. It is admitted that the file system in itself is not without flaws, but the working of the selective system during the present emergency has shown that it is worse than ineffective, it is positively harmful. Under the file system when an officer was eligible for promotion to a higher grade he was examined as to his fitness, and in case he failed to pass the officer next below him was promoted. Under the selective system the officer with a political or outside

"pull" is often chosen. The percentage of junior officers who favor this system is small indeed.

Without casting aspersions upon the proposed board which will examine officers for promotion, it is a well recognized fact that an officer's qualifications cannot be determined by men who do not know him intimately. While it is true his record and the recommendations of his immediate superiors are considered, different superiors have different ideas as to qualifications; the ratings of one superior may be extremely liberal, of another conservative to the highest degree. The examining board in the short time allowed could not come to a satisfactory understanding of the relative merits of the respective officers and the result would be injustice.

The old system was adequate to enable the Government to have, at the beginning of the present war, a small but highly trained and efficient corps of officers of the Regular Establishment into whose hands was entrusted the organization and training of the gigantic Army evolved. The impracticability of discarding a long-used and adequate system for one the many shortcomings of which have been effectively demonstrated during the present emergency is apparent to everyone.

FILE SYSTEM.

##### FILLING OF VACANCIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Once more it seems as though the officers of the Regular Army were to be made to suffer. A close perusal of Sections 30 and 31 of the proposed Army reorganization bill brings a feeling that those officers who, prior to or immediately after the beginning of the war, decided to make the Army a life profession, did so in vain. If I am correct as to the construction to be placed upon these sections the new vacancies caused by the passage of the bill will be filled by the selective appointment of any person, either officer or enlisted man, who has served in the Army of the U.S. during the present emergency, or by both methods, the vacancies being of first lieutenant or higher.

In the first case, the appointment of the Regular Army officer is by selection, faulty in itself, and in the second case, it means the transfer of officers of the former National Guard, National Army and Officers' Reserve Corps in their present grades and with their present dates of rank, thus with one leap jumping over thousands of officers of the Regular establishment, who are graduates of West Point, or who hold permanent or provisional commissions.

While, unquestionably, there are many officers equally well qualified as the officers of the Regular establishment, and some indeed better qualified, there should be some consideration for those who desired to make the Army their life profession and who have given all of their best efforts to their country at as great sacrifices as any of the temporary officers.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

##### THE OLD NON-COM. STAFF.

Speaking of the proposed Army reorganization bill—which, as has been noted, is not expected to receive any attention from Congress at this session—a correspondent says: "In this bill is a proviso that original appointments will be filled by persons under forty years of age who have creditably served in the temporary forces of the U.S. organized since April 6, 1917. This, if passed, will bar from commissions all or practically all of the old non-commissioned staff officers who have been commissioned in the temporary forces and who have rendered excellent service. Many of them were on duty as instructors, imparting their knowledge to younger men fitting them for efficient service. It would seem that this bill might be so amended that these officers would be eligible for permanent commissions as a reward for long, faithful and efficient service. Many are very near to retirement, having nearly completed their thirty years of service and it would seem only fitting that they be, if found fitted, commissioned in order that they could feel that their services had been appreciated. Why not place them on the retired list as of the grade attained by them during the war?"

##### THE NAVY RESERVE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

At the present time our Secretary and the Navy Department are studying the problem of personnel for the ships which we will have in commission during the next fiscal year, and, as I understand, this does not take into account the new ships now authorized or the future building program. I am afraid the authorities have been under the impression that they were going to be able to retain the services of a large number of desirable Reserve officers, who they believed would be only too pleased to enter the Regular Service. I have a wide acquaintance with Reserve officers, and I have talked with a great many to get their views of entering the Regular Service. It may surprise you to learn that I have yet to find the first enthusiast over the proposition.

There are several reasons why this should be so. First, we will look at what the Navy has to offer. The Regular officer, as a rule, is wrapped up in his Service and fails to understand that his talent and ability applied to civilian pursuits would bring him a greater financial and social success than he now enjoys. It has been a great source of amusement to me to observe the surprise depicted on the face of some Regular who has been explaining to a Reservist (of desirable officer material) what a fine career is open to him in the naval service, when young hopeful calmly informs the amazed Regular that his income from his business interests in civil life exceeds the pay of the admiral of the Navy.

In time of war, inspired by patriotism, many men have sacrificed their personal interests to perform some service for which they are particularly fitted, but it is a great mistake to believe that the Service will hold any attraction for these men after the necessities of war service have ceased to exist.

Our Secretary says he doesn't want to admit over 300 lieutenants, 300 lieutenants (j.g.) and 400 ensigns from the Reserve. My own opinion is that he will not find over 100 ensigns and possibly 25 lieutenants (both grades) who will be willing to enter the Regular Service and who are qualified. It stands to reason that any man who can pass the examination for the grades of lieutenant can command a better salary outside of the naval service, and there is no inducement for him to enter a service where he is bound to be treated more or less as an outsider by officers who have entered through the Naval Academy. We all know the "Mustangs" and the recent influx of temporary officers has created a new



class, the "Nema," meaning "Not even Mustangs"; and it is to this latter class that Reserve officers taken into the Regulars will be assigned without doubt.

Our Secretary cannot expect to find very many Reservists who can qualify under the standard examinations. Their training has been too short and they have been too busy performing the duties for which they were fitted to carry on any extensive study for other branches. If the contemplated legislation could be made so that the first appointments of Reservists to the Regulars would be provisional, to be made permanent after two or three years; the provisional examination to be along the lines of a specialist examination, that is, for either deck or engineering duties, and the permanent examination be the standard examination, then, I believe, Reserve officers might be obtained; and I also believe they would prove competent and satisfactory.

I do not believe it should be necessary to transfer any Reserve officers to the Regular service; they can be used on active duty in time of peace, and if equitable provision can be made for retainer pay and retirement I believe sufficient Reservists could be available to fill up the required personnel until Annapolis can make up the shortage. My idea would be to retain all the temporary officers found qualified for permanent rank; use all Reservists of classes 1, 2 and 3 who are willing to serve and are needed; continue the supply of officers to the Regular service according to present law; place men of the Reserve Force on equality with enlisted men of the Regular service in regard to promotion, opening the door of Annapolis to them; provide for an excess complement of class 4 for training, and provide for promotion of Reserve officers, of and above the grade of lieutenant commander, when their active service equals that of any officer in the next higher grade in the Regular service. Also make proper provision for retainer pay and retirement pay. I have made no mention of class 5 Reservists, as I am not familiar with the requirements.

Now is the time to do whatever is to be done in the way of legislation for the Navy and the Reserve. The experience of the war is still fresh in our minds, the majority of the personnel is still in service, the policy of expansion is under discussion, the Navy has not yet forgotten its debt of gratitude to the Reserve, and the Reserve is still able to render valuable assistance to the Navy in the proposed expansion if the proper legislation can be obtained.

#### RESERVIST.

#### TO PROTECT THE ARMY UNIFORM.

The War Department has requested the Attorney General to investigate the wearing of the United States Army uniform by civilians. This action was taken on Jan. 15, after the War Department had been advised by citizens in different parts of the country that stores were selling Army uniforms at greatly reduced rates and making an especial appeal to civilians to buy Army goods. The Department of Justice is looking into the matter in view of the provisions of Section 125 of the National Defense Act, which makes it "unlawful for any person not an officer or an enlisted man of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or any distinctive part of such uniform, or a uniform which is similar to a distinctive part of the duly prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps."

The Attorney General's office replied to the request of the War Department, stating that the matter of the wearing of the uniform by civilians was under investigation, and that any persons found violating the National Defense Act would be prosecuted. The violation of Section 125 is punishable by a fine of \$300 or six months' imprisonment. New York department stores have been advertising bargain sales in U.S. Army uniforms, overcoats and shoes for several weeks. In the West merchants are advising customers that the removal of the Service buttons alone is necessary to make the uniform available for civilian attire.

The War Department has issued the following circular:

CIR. No. 43, JAN. 25, 1919, WAR DEPT.

#### Wearing of Uniform by Discharged Soldiers.

Present law authorizes a discharged officer or soldier to wear his uniform from the place of discharge to his home, within three months of the date of his discharge from the Service. Thereafter the officer may wear his uniform only upon occasions of ceremony.

The enlisted man must return his uniform within four months of date of discharge; but can wear it only as stated above.

An act is now before Congress, which if passed, will authorize enlisted men to keep the uniform which they are permitted to wear home, and in wear that particular uniform, only, provided some distinctive mark or insignia, to be issued by the War Department, shall be worn.

It will thus be clearly seen that neither under existing or proposed law will a discharged soldier be permitted to wear uniforms made by civilian or other tailors. They may legally wear only the particular uniform which they have been permitted to retain.

Commanding officers of camps, posts and stations will give the widest publicity to this information, both among the soldiers of their commands and in the local press. No person will be permitted to solicit orders for, or deliver uniforms to soldiers about to be discharged. Persons or concerns persisting in selling uniforms to such soldiers, after having been warned not to do so, will not be permitted to come on or do business on the reservation.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, Gen., Chief of Staff.

Official: P. C. HARRIS, The Adjutant General.

#### TESTIMONIAL TO MR. PETHERICK.

C. J. Petherick, Deputy U.S. Mail Agent in London, England, who has had charge of the forwarding of mail for the U.S. Navy for many years and is well-known to Navy officers, has received an expression of high appreciation from the U.S. Naval Forces Operating in European Waters. Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., in a personal letter dated Jan. 22, 1919, wrote:

"My dear Petherick: I am sure it is needless for me to assure you of the appreciation of the Yankee Navy for all you have done for us these many years, not only in looking out for our mail, but also in literally thousands of courtesies which only a prince of good fellows like you would have thought of or taken the trouble to do.

"The officers and men under my command in European waters wished to present to you some Christmas token in expression of their feelings toward you. A suitable token they could not find, and so I have decided for them to send you their contributions instead, which I am sure

you will accept in the spirit in which they have given them. I am therefore enclosing herewith various checks amounting to about £507. This came in from practically all ships, stations and hospitals of the naval European command, and I am sure you will understand its significance when I tell you that the contributions did not exceed one shilling for men and two shillings for officers. You see, therefore, how universal is the goodwill which your great kindness and courtesy have won.

"While I am acting merely as spokesman for all of these officers and men, please allow me, my dear Petherick, to add an expression of my own personal affection and appreciation of our Navy's indebtedness to you."

#### STRENGTH OF OUR ARMY AND THE ALLIES.

The War Department issued two interesting tables on Feb. 5 giving data not heretofore made public, one showing the total strength of the U.S. Army on the day the armistice was signed, the second showing the comparative "rifle strength" of the Allied and German armies on the first of each month from April to November, inclusive in 1918. On Nov. 11, 1918, the day the armistice was signed, the total strength of our Army was 3,708,273 officers and men, this number including the Marine Corps on duty with the American Expeditionary Force. On that date the American Army in Europe was composed of 80,842 officers and 1,868,144 men, with 1,162 officers and 21,072 men at sea bound for France. The Marine contingent in the A.E.F. on that date was 1,002 officers and 31,383 men, making the total strength either in Europe or bound there, 2,003,935 officers and men. The table showing the comparative "rifle strength" of the Allied and German armies was prepared by General Pershing's staff, the term "rifle strength," it is explained, meaning "men standing in the trenches ready to go over the top with the bayonet." July 1, 1918, marked the date when the strength of the Allied armies first passed that of the Central Powers in this respect.

#### Rifle Strength on Western Front.

The War Department on Feb. 5 announced figures reported by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, A.E.F., which give the rifle strength of the Allied and the German armies on the western front from April 1 to Nov. 1, 1918, by months as follows:

	Allies.	German.
April 1 .....	1,245,000	1,569,000
May 1 .....	1,343,000	1,600,000
June 1 .....	1,496,000	1,639,000
July 1 .....	1,556,000	1,412,000
Aug. 1 .....	1,672,000	1,395,000
Sept. 1 .....	1,682,000	1,339,000
Oct. 1 .....	1,594,000	1,223,000
Nov. 1 .....	1,485,000	886,000

By "rifle strength" is meant the "number of men standing in the trench ready to go over with the bayonet." There are 12,250 rifles in an American division.

#### U.S. Army's Greatest Strength, Nov. 11, 1918.

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, it was announced on Feb. 5, has prepared the following summary of all forces in the U.S. Army at the time of its greatest strength, Nov. 11, 1918, the figures being corrected up to Jan. 22, 1919:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Army personnel in Europe..	80,842	1,868,474	1,949,316
At sea, on route to Europe..	1,162	21,072	22,234
Total .....	82,004	1,889,546	1,971,550
Marines (on duty with Army in Europe) .....	1,002	31,383	32,385
Total including Marines..	83,006	1,920,929	2,003,935
Siberian expedition .....	298	8,806	9,104
Total A.E.F. in Europe and Siberia .....	83,304	1,929,735	2,013,039
In United States .....	104,155	1,530,344	1,634,499
In insular possessions, Alaska, etc. ....	1,977	53,758	55,735
Grand total in Army, excluding Marines .....	189,436	2,482,454	2,671,890
Grand total in Army, including Marines .....	189,436	2,513,837	2,703,273

#### BONUS PAY ON DISCHARGE.

In the Revenue bill which was reported out of conference on Feb. 6 and now awaits acceptance by the two houses of Congress and signature of the President, the provision for bonus pay on discharge from the military and naval service has been modified to read:

Sec. 1406. That all persons serving in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war who have since April 6, 1917, resigned or been discharged under honorable conditions (or in the case of reservists, been placed on inactive duty), or who at any time hereafter (but not later than the termination of the current enlistment or term of service), in the case of the enlisted personnel and female nurses, or within one year after the termination of the present war in the case of officers, may resign or be discharged under honorable conditions (or, in the case of reservists, be placed on inactive duty), shall be paid, in addition to all other amounts due them in pursuance of law, \$60 each.

This amount shall not be paid (1) to any person who though appointed or inducted into the military or naval forces on or prior to Nov. 11, 1918, had not reported for duty at his station on or prior to such date; or (2) to any person who has already received one month's pay under the provisions of Sec. 9 of the act entitled "An Act to Authorize the President to Increase Temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917; or (3) to any person who is entitled to retired pay; or (4) to the heirs or legal representatives of any person entitled to any payment under this section who has died or may die before receiving such payment. In the case of any person who subsequent to separation from the Service as above specified has been appointed or inducted into the military or naval forces of the United States and has been or is again separated from the Service as above specified, only one payment of \$60 shall be made.

The above amount, in the case of separation from the Service on or prior to the passage of this act, shall be paid as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and in the case of separation from the Service after the passage of this act shall be paid at the time of such separation.

The amounts herein provided for shall be paid out of the appropriations for "Pay of the Army" and "Pay of the Navy," respectively, by such disbursing officers as may be designated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, shall make all regulations necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this section.

#### Revenue Tax Exemption on Salaries.

Under the bill as reported out of conference "so much of the amount received during the present war by a per-

son in the military or naval forces of the United States as salary or compensation in any form from the United States for active services in such forces as does not exceed \$3,500," is exempt from taxation.

#### MAIL ADDRESS FOR OUR SOLDIERS ABROAD.

The War Department calls attention to the fact that some confusion seems to exist as to the proper amount of postage to be placed on letters addressed to the members of the American Expeditionary Force. Before the armistice was signed and mail addressed as provided for in War Department Bulletins 44 and 46 (issued September, 1917), there was no confusion as all mail was accepted by the Post Office Department at domestic rates. Since Nov. 11, 1918, officers and enlisted men have been furnishing their relatives and friends in the United States with the name of the town or city in which they are stationed. These relatives and friends are addressing the mail to the towns and cities in France, but are only placing domestic postage on the letters.

Under the postal regulations this mail cannot be forwarded and is returned for additional postage. In many cases there is no return address on the envelopes and the letters go to the dead letter office. When mail is addressed and forwarded, according to the war time method, by giving the unit to which the soldier belongs and the Army Post Office number, the domestic rate of postage (three cents per ounce) is necessary. When the pre-war method of addressing mail is employed, wherein the street number and town or city in France is given, the mail automatically comes under the foreign postal regulations and requires foreign postage rates (five cents per ounce).

#### COAST GUARD-NAVY MERGER HEARING.

Commodore Commandant Ellsworth P. Berthoff, U.S. C.G., made a final plea for Congress to maintain the Coast Guard under the Secretary of the Treasury and to defeat the proposed merger with the Navy, in an address before the House Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce on Feb. 6. He opposed the arguments of Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, of the Bureau of Naval Operations, and the letter of Secretary Daniels favoring the consolidation. The Commandant declared that for efficiency, economy and ease of administration, separate entities should be maintained for the Coast Guard and the Navy. In regard to the matter of economy, he made the statement that for a fleet of the same number of ships, the Coast Guard was maintained with two rear admirals and five captains less than the Navy, and also that a comparison of expenses of maintaining Navy and Coast Guard vessels showed that the Navy ships were maintained at fifty-three per cent. higher cost to the Government. As for organization he stated that ships of the Coast Guard are able to act quickly and perform their duty in times of storm and in emergencies because of the lack of unnecessary detail. This, he said, was due to simplicity in organization, which could be successful with a small service, but not in the case of the Navy. When questioned on a number of prepared points by Mr. Campbell, author of the bill which Commodore Berthoff was opposing, the latter insisted that it was to the benefit of the Government to have the Coast Guard remain as distinctive from the Navy. In this he said he was willing to maintain his views against those of all the Navy bureau chiefs, even though he is at the present time a part of the Navy organization.

#### GEN. MURRAY TO AID NEW CONGRESS.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., retired, has been named as clerk of the House Committee on Military Affairs for the next Congress. Representative Julius Kahn of California, who will be chairman of the committee, has announced his intention of appointing General Murray as clerk, in the interest of efficiency. It is expected that the appointment will be accepted. General Murray, who was retired by operation of law on Dec. 4, 1915, is a well known Army officer and his experience and knowledge of military matters should make him a valuable addition to the Military Committee. Although his activities will necessarily be entirely unofficial from the standpoint of Congress, as an expert he will be able to add much to the efficiency of the committee while serving in the capacity of clerk. It is an innovation which will doubtless be very generally approved. With the exception of his service with the 43d Infantry in the Spanish-American War, during which time he held the temporary commission of colonel, General Murray spent his entire active service in the Artillery. His first commission, upon graduation from the Military Academy, was dated 1874. His last promotion, to the rank of major general, was made in 1911. From 1906 until 1911 he was Chief of Artillery, with the rank of brigadier general. In addition to appointing a retired Army officer as clerk of the committee, Chairman Kahn plans to provide first hand information to the committee by personally visiting the leading countries of Europe with the purpose of investigating conditions concerning military service. He will sail immediately after the close of the present session of Congress and will visit England, France, Belgium and Italy.

#### BOARD TO REVIEW FLYING REWARDS.

Major Gen. W. L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, has appointed a board of officers to pass upon the qualifications and merits of flying officers who have distinguished themselves in action. The board will review all the records with a view to awarding flying officers such ratings as their achievements warrant. These ratings will carry an increase in flying pay. This action is in recognition of the fact that the list of pilots credited with destroying five or more airplanes is incomplete and that officers on details of ten, requiring a greater amount of skill in fighting, deserve recognition in the way of higher rating and appropriate rewards.

A box weighing about 150 pounds was sent ashore by mistake from the U.S.S. Florida at New York on Dec. 26. It was addressed to Lieut. John Davis, U.S.N., 344 Broadway, Newport, R.I. Lieutenant Davis, who is athletic and amusement officer at the Newport Training Station, asks that anyone having information as to the missing box send word to him at that address. A reward is offered.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. George W. Van Deusen, U.S.A., upon his own application, was retired from active service on Jan. 29, 1919, after more than forty-two years' service. He was born in Massachusetts, Feb. 11, 1850, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1880, when he was assigned to the 4th Cavalry. He was transferred to the Artillery in 1884 and reached the grade of colonel Sept. 11, 1911. Colonel Van Deusen in his early days served on the frontier in Kansas, Colorado and Arizona on scouting expeditions. During the Philippine Insurrection he was sent to London, England, to inspect mountain artillery purchased there and sailed for Manila with the guns. He was on duty with the 8th Army Corps in the Philippines from Nov. 21, 1899, to March 1, 1900. He went to the Philippines on a second tour of duty in 1904, remaining there until the summer of 1907. He left the United States on a third tour of duty in the Philippines in October, 1908. He was last on duty at Camp Logan, Texas.

Col. Charles Miller, Inf., U.S.A., has been retired from active service to date from Feb. 2, 1919, on account of disability incident to the service. He was born in Germany Nov. 13, 1862, and entered the Regular Army of the United States as a private in the 8th Cavalry in January, 1884. His first commission was that of second lieutenant, granted on Nov. 6, 1890, and he was assigned to the 11th Infantry. Subsequent promotions and assignments, among other duties took him to the 16th, 2d, 3d, 7th Regiments of Infantry. During the Philippine Insurrection he served as a captain in the 34th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. His last post of duty was at Camp Pike, Ark.

Col. William H. Bertsch, Inf., U.S.A., has been retired from active service to date from Feb. 2, 1919, for disability incident to the service. He was born in Michigan Jan. 5, 1869, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1891, when he was assigned to the 15th Infantry. He was subsequently on duty with the 4th and 3d Infantry and has served in the Q.M. Corps. His last post of duty was at Washington, D.C.

Capt. Frederick Hanna, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been honorably discharged as temporary major only, and was retired on Jan. 29, 1919, for disability incident to the service. He was born in Michigan April 23, 1885, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1905.

Comdr. John F. Fleming, chaplain, U.S.N., has been placed on the retired list of officers for physical disability received in line of duty and an incident of the service. Chaplain Fleming was born in Pennsylvania, May 20, 1868, and was appointed in the Navy July 11, 1902. Comdr. and Mrs. Fleming are leaving Washington for their home, 1821 San Juan avenue, Thousand Oaks, Berkeley, Cal.

## DEATH OF LIEUT. GEN. BATES, U.S.A.

Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., retired, a distinguished officer of the Civil, Indian, Spanish and Philippine wars, died at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 4, 1919. General Bates was born in St. Charles county, Mo., Aug. 26, 1842, being a son of Edward Bates, who was later Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Lincoln. His mother was Julia Davenport Coalter Bates. General Bates was educated at the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and entered the Regular Army from civil life, May 14, 1861, being appointed a first lieutenant, 11th Infantry. He was promoted to captain in 1863, was transferred to the 20th Infantry in 1866, was promoted major, 5th Infantry, May 6, 1882, and was transferred to the 20th Infantry May 24 of the latter year. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 13th Infantry, Oct. 19, 1886; was transferred to the 20th Infantry in 1890, and was promoted colonel, 2d Infantry, in 1892.

His subsequent advancement in rank in the Regular Army were his appointment to brigadier general in 1901, to major general in 1902, and to lieutenant general in 1906. He was retired on April 14, 1906, at his own request after over forty years' service. During the Spanish and Philippine wars he served as a brigadier general and major general of Volunteers. He was Chief of the General Staff of the Army from Jan. 15, 1906, to April 13, 1906.

General Bates received the rank of major Aug. 1, 1864, for faithful service in the field and the brevet of lieutenant colonel in 1865 for gallant and meritorious services in the operations resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederate army under Gen. Robert E. Lee.

During the Civil War General Bates served with the Army of the Potomac in the campaigns of 1863-5, and was in the battles of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House and Hatcher's Run. After the Civil War he served on the plains in Dakota, Montana, Texas, New Mexico and other stations. He was a member of the board for the revision of the Infantry Tactics, 1887-8.

During the Spanish-American War he participated in the fighting at El Caney and before Santiago. Later he served in the Philippines, where he was sent in 1899. He commanded expeditions in Luzon and the Camerines. Subsequently he made a treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, which became known as the "Bates Treaty," when he commanded in Mindanao and Jolo. General Bates was unmarried and his nearest living relative was Mrs. E. B. Enos, a sister, living at San Diego, Cal. His death leaves Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young as the only officers of the Army with the permanent rank of lieutenant general.

## A TRIBUTE TO CAPT. F. M. GIBSON.

Within a few days three former officers of the 7th Cavalry passed away. On Jan. 8 the generous and gifted J. F. Bell; on the 15th the solid, sturdy, long-suffering Braden; and just as I was leaving West Point after attending Braden's funeral came the news that Capt. F. M. Gibson had died on Jan. 17.

Gibson and I joined the 7th Cavalry in Kansas in 1867, and began a friendship that continued unbroken for the more than fifty-one years. We had campaigned together over the western plains, then a wilderness, from the British boundary to the staked plains of Texas. We had marched and camped when they were snowed and faced the blizzard blast of the North. We had scouted and bivouacked when they were arid and sun scorched, swept by the sirocco or the treacherous norther of the South; we had followed the trail when the prairies had been fire swept, and we had to forage

our animals on the boughs of the green cotton woods that fringed the streams and our rations were reduced to horse and mule meat, butchered from the animals that fell by the wayside from exhaustion.

I recall his tender and affectionate greeting when he came to where Captain Moylan and I lay wounded at the battle of Bear Paw Mountains, his heartfelt sympathy and thankfulness that we had been spared, his solicitude for our comfort as we were being hauled over the rough, rocky trail. We had rejoiced at the homecoming after our arduous campaigns, to enjoy the happy family reunions and the pleasures of our frontier garrison life.

As friend and comrade, as husband and father, as citizen with responsible duties, as American when in Germany at the outbreak of the world war, as officer of the Army whether in garrison or on the march administering to the welfare of his men or in battle commanding with the iron hand of discipline, in all these relations he stood the tests, he was steadfast, he was true. He was not a West Pointer, but he worthily sustained the motto of my own alma mater, "Duty, Honor, Country" than which I can pay no higher tribute.

E. S. GODFREY.

Cookstown, N.J.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., who died in New York city, Jan. 27, was held in Morgantown, W. Va., on Jan. 30, 1919, at 3 p.m. The services were held at the house of Dr. Page A. Gibbons on Spruce street by the Rev. E. A. Lowther. The honorary pallbearers were six schoolmates of the Admiral when he was a student in Monongalia Academy. The active pall bearers were members of the Phi Beta Kappa, local chapter of which Rear Admiral Chadwick was a member. They were Dr. Frank Trotter, president West Virginia University; Dr. A. J. Hare, professor of Latin, West Virginia University; Dr. J. C. White, State Geologist; Prof. C. R. Jones, dean Engineering School; Judge Frank Cox, judge Supreme Court of West Virginia, and Dr. S. S. Wade, M.D. Charles T. Hickman, mayor of Morgantown, issued the following proclamation: "In order that Morgantown may pay a proper tribute to the life and achievements of Rear Admiral Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, whose body will be brought here for burial, it is hereby ordered that all flags in the city floating from staffs be displayed at half-mast until the close of the funeral services, and that all flags used in decoration be furled and draped. People are requested to display the flag on this occasion properly arranged in token of mourning. All business houses are requested to close their doors during the hour of the funeral, from 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock, on Jan. 30, as a mark of respect to this distinguished son of Monongalia county, who is coming home for the last time." These honors had never been paid before to any citizen of Morgantown. The music at the funeral was his two favorite hymns, "Rock of Ages" and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," sung by a quartette of his friends. Capt. E. T. Consten, U.S.N., his former flag secretary, and Capt. J. D. J. Kelley, U.S.N., were at the station in New York to see that all was rightly done. His widow and nephew accompanied the remains to Morgantown.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, died at his home at Washington, D.C., Feb. 1, 1919, after an illness of several months. General Wilson was Chief of Engineers during the Spanish-American War. He also served as Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy and was the holder of a Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded for gallantry in action at Malvern Hill, Va., Aug. 6, 1862. He remained on duty while suffering from an acute illness and very weak and participated in the action. A few days previous, while a first lieutenant of Engineers, he had been transferred to a staff corps, but preferred to remain until the close of the campaign, taking part in several actions. General Wilson was born in the District of Columbia, Oct. 8, 1837, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., July 1, 1860, as a brevet second lieutenant, 1st Artillery. He was transferred to the Ordnance Department the following October, and to the 1st Artillery Jan. 14, 1861. He was transferred to the Topographical Engineers in July, 1862, and to the Engineers in March, 1863. From May 20, 1864, to Aug. 1, 1865, he was on duty in the Volunteers as lieutenant colonel and A.I.G. General Wilson was promoted in the Regular Service to successive grades and was appointed brigadier general and Chief of Engineers Feb. 1, 1897. He was retired on April 3, 1901, at his own request after forty years' service. In addition to receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor, General Wilson received the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious service at Gaines' Mills, Va., the brevet of major for gallantry at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., the brevet of lieutenant colonel for gallantry in the capture of Spanish Fort, Mobile Harbor, Ala., and the brevet of colonel for gallant services at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, Ala. In addition to the above General Wilson took part in a number of other actions and skirmishes, and was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. After the Civil War he was engaged in various important engineering work. He was a member of important boards, including the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and was also a member of the Brownsville Court of Inquiry. General Wilson was a member of the commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the War with Spain. He was also in charge of repairing and constructing various public works, buildings, etc., in Washington. General Wilson married Miss Augusta Waller in November, 1861. She died in Washington in 1902. He is survived by his niece, Mrs. L. D. Baxter; his two granddaughters, Miss Amy W. Brooks and Mrs. E. C. B. Fletcher, and two brothers, Comdr. Downs L. Wilson, U.S.N., and Duncan M. Wilson, of St. Louis.

Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, U.S.A., retired, who was commissary general of the Army in 1898, and who figured prominently in the embalmed beef investigation of that year, died on Feb. 1, 1919, of heart disease at General Hospital No. 1 in Gun Hill road, the Bronx, New York city. General Eagan was born in Ireland, Jan. 16, 1841, and served as a lieutenant in the 1st Washington Territory Infantry from June 1, 1862, until April 1, 1865. He entered the Regular Service as a second lieutenant, 9th Infantry, in August, 1866. He was awarded the brevet of captain for gallant services in action against Indians in the Lava Beds, Cal., April 17, 1873, where he was wounded. General Eagan was assigned to the 12th Infantry in 1871 and was appointed to the Commissary Department in June, 1874. He was advanced to colonel and assistant commissary general in March, 1898, and to brigadier general and commissary general in May, 1898. He was retired Dec. 6, 1900, at

his own request after over thirty years' service. He was under suspension by sentence of G.C.M. in that year, after being tried on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, but was eventually placed on the retired list at his own request. General Eagan leaves three children, Mr. Charles E. Eagan, a mining engineer, who is in Central America; Mrs. William E. Hopkins, of No. 515 Park avenue, and Mrs. E. E. Cole, who has been residing recently at the Hotel Latham in New York city.

"In Washington, D.C., Jan. 21, 1919," writes a correspondent, "the Medical Corps and the U.S. Navy suffered a serious loss, when Capt. Washington Berry Grove died, a gentleman of the old type, a skilled physician, a man of whom to be able to say, 'He was my friend,' was an honor. He was a man of the most uncompromising type as regards right and wrong; there was with him in this respect no *via media*. As a husband he was tender and true; as an executive he was faithful and obedient; as a commanding officer he was considerate and thoughtful of others; of himself, in any position, he had no considerations and was always bright and cheerful. Few men in the Service have worked harder, or rather, have been more overworked since the fateful day of April 6, 1917, than Waddy Grove, but no one has ever heard a complaint or a whisper that he was even working hard. I regret that I am not gifted with the ability to write, for it would be to me a pleasure, though a sad one, to make it known what I thought of this man and be able to tell how I and others loved him. To his wife and family I can but say their loss is more personal, but not greater than that of the Navy and his friends. To the younger medical officers of the Navy I say, he was an example for you. You cannot do better than to follow in his footsteps. Washington Grove lived not in vain, in that his friends loved him and his enemies (if he really had any) respected him. God rest the soul of this noble gentleman."

Col. Percy Weir Arnold (major of Cavalry, Regular Army), 103d Inf., U.S.A., 26th Division, died suddenly in France on Jan. 25, 1919, after an accident. He was born in New York city, May 22, 1874, a son of Sarah Benjamin Arnold and the late Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, U.S.A. Colonel Arnold entered the Regular Army as a private in the 1st Cavalry Aug. 31, 1896. In June, 1898, he was appointed a second lieutenant, 7th Artillery. He was transferred to the 5th Cavalry in March, 1899, and subsequently served as an officer of the 12th, 1st, 7th and 14th regiments of Cavalry. He was promoted a colonel in the National Army and was assigned to the Infantry for the emergency. Colonel Arnold was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School. Mrs. Arnold, widow of Colonel Arnold, is with her sisters, Mrs. E. J. Ely and Mrs. W. M. Modisette at 1722 Lamont street, Washington, D.C.

Details of the death of Major W. G. Langwill, 30th Infantry, U.S.A., killed in action on Oct. 10, have now been received by his widow, Mrs. Caroline Langwill, who resides at 444 Spring street, Aurora, Ill. In a letter to Mrs. Langwill, Capt. L. C. Beebe, adjutant of the 30th Infantry, states that Major Langwill was killed by machine gun fire while leading his battalion, the 3d. The 2d and 3d battalions made the initial attack against the Bois de Cunel and Madeleine Farm, two very strong enemy positions, and took and cleared both of the enemy. Beyond the northern edge of the Bois de Cunel, out in the open, was a well defended system of trenches. Our entire resources were used in taking these trenches. The air was filled with bursting shrapnel, high explosives and machine gun bullets, particularly the latter. Major Langwill was well in advance, too far up for the safety of a battalion commander, directing operations in connection with this attack, when he was killed by machine gun fire. "Speaking as the adjutant of this command," says Captain Beebe, "and knowing that I voice the sentiments of the others who knew Major Langwill, we were deeply grieved over the loss of an excellent officer and a thorough gentleman, one who was respected and admired by the entire regiment. Major Langwill was buried on the hill just south of the village of Cunel near the place where he met his death." Major Langwill was born in Scotland, Sept. 19, 1881, and went to Rockford, Ill., with his parents at the age of three. He received his commission in the Army from civil life as second lieutenant, 27th Infantry, Sept. 25, 1908, and saw service in the Philippines, on the Mexican border and in France. Besides his wife, formerly Miss Caroline Lies, he leaves an infant daughter, whom he has never seen.

Major John Ravenswood Hicks, Med. Corps, U.S.A., with the 302d Tank Corps, died in France, Jan. 3, 1919. Major Hicks, who leaves a wife, Grace Hamilton Hicks, was the son of Dr. Robert Hicks and the late Nannie Fitzhugh Randolph Hicks, of Warrenton, Va. Major Hicks served also in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection.

Major George Lester Hardin, U.S.A., one of the youngest officers of his rank in the Regular Army, died at the Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1919. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1913 and was assigned to the 28th Infantry. Major Hardin served on the Mexican border and spent some time in Vera Cruz. During the war he had been attached to the instructing staff at the West Point Military Academy. After the Mexican trouble he had charge of the flying field at San Antonio and made a number of successful experiments. When war with Germany commenced he was promoted to the rank of captain, detached from his regiment and ordered to West Point. Major Hardin suffered an attack of influenza and pneumonia developed. Major Hardin is survived by his widow, who was Miss Lillian Pauls, of Galveston, Texas, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hardin, 2223 Mondawmin avenue, Baltimore, Md., a sister, Mrs. Allen B. Mason, and a brother, Lieut. John Ray Hardin, now stationed at West Point.

Major James Barbour Nalle, killed in action at Chateau-Thierry, July 23, 1918, sailed for France as an officer in the 3d Division, A.E.F., Feb. 8, 1918, and fell in action at Chateau-Thierry on July 23, 1918. The 3d Division had barely arrived in France and begun training when it was hurriedly ordered to the Marne river to meet the onrushing German army, which had broken through the tired French troops at Soissons and was marching toward Paris. The 4th Infantry, with Dore as colonel and Nalle as acting lieutenant colonel, was on the left near Chateau-Thierry. There the armies faced each other across the front, May 31st to July 13, 1918, and Lieutenant Colonel Nalle took part in all the fighting. A general attack by American, French and British was ordered July 18 and the Allies crossed the Marne and drove the Germans up the channel valley to the Vesle river. It was during one of the hottest of these fights that one of the majors of the 4th Infantry lost control of his battalion and it had to be reorganized. It was a serious situation and Nalle went forward to reorganize this battalion in the heaviest kind of artillery and machine gun fire and he had just done so when he



was killed. "Nalle's death," writes an officer, "was a blow to us all, for he was one of the best we had. It was due to him, and men like him, that the German army went back, instead of through our lines to Paris. Although we know what the loss of such a man must mean to his family, it must be a source of great pride and comfort to them to know that by his fine character and soldierly ability he helped greatly to make our victory possible. Major Nalle was due for promotion at the time he fell."

Lieut. Edward Joseph Wolff, jr., a graduate of the U. S. M. A., class of 1918 (August, 1917), commanding Battery D, 16th Field Artillery, U. S. A., was killed near Chery Chartreuve, in France, on the night of Aug. 6, 1918. While endeavoring to extinguish a fire in an ammunition dump caused by an enemy airplane he was instantly killed by the explosion of one of the shells of the dump. He was only twenty-two years of age. He was buried near where he fell in the cemetery on the San-Thibaud Bazoches road.

Betty Mitchell, nine-year-old daughter of Col. George E. Mitchell, Cav., U. S. A., and Mrs. Mitchell, died at Red Oak, Iowa, on Jan. 24, 1919.

Dr. O. C. Darling, father of Mrs. Herman H. Zoring, wife of Lieut. H. H. Zoring, U. S. A., died at the Homa Hinda Sanitarium, Homa Hinda, Cal., Jan. 21. Mrs. Zoring was with her father when he passed away.

Mrs. Teresa Frances Benet, wife of 2d Lieut. William R. Benet, U. S. A., died at the residence of her husband's father, Col. J. W. Benet, U. S. A., Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., on Jan. 26, 1919.

Mrs. Helen William Stokes, wife of John Fraser Stokes, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Williams, of Warwick, N. Y., died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Jan. 10, 1919. Mrs. Stokes was the daughter-in-law of Capt. C. F. Stokes, Med. Corps, U. S. N., retired, formerly Surgeon General, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stokes.

Mrs. E. J. Murphy, daughter of the late Capt. Andrew Wilson, 80th Ill. Vols., Civil War, and sister of Mrs. Harry T. Matthews, wife of Colonel Matthews, Insp. Gen. Dept., U. S. A., now overseas, died at Joliet, Ill., Jan. 28, 1919. Mrs. Matthews was with her sister from Dec. 1 up to the time of Mrs. Murphy's death, but will now be with her brother and sister at Sparta, Ill., till spring. The late Mrs. Murphy was a charter member of several women's clubs, an active worker in charity and war work, and an educational leader. Besides her husband Mrs. Murphy is survived by one son, Attorney William A. Murphy, and a daughter, Mrs. H. J. Sawyer; a sister, Mrs. H. T. Matthews, and one granddaughter, Elizabeth Sawyer.

Mrs. Ada Vogdes, wife of Brig. Gen. Anthony Wayne Vogdes, U. S. A., retired, died at San Diego, Cal., Jan. 28, 1919, after an illness of several weeks. Gen. and Mrs. Vogdes have made their home at San Diego for the last fifteen years, residing at 1st and Laurel streets. Mrs. Vogdes was socially well known and was an active worker in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. After a long life in the active service they established a permanent home at San Diego when General Vogdes took his final command at Fort Rosecrans, which he held until his retirement. Major Charles Vogdes, U. S. A., a brother of the General, and his family were among those attending the funeral. The two nieces of Mrs. Vogdes, daughters of Major and Mrs. Vogdes, are now in Louisiana, where Major Holcomb, husband of Marion, is now stationed. Mrs. Stewart Kendall, formerly Miss Blanche, is with her sister while her husband is with the American forces in France.

Mrs. Maud Webb Thompson, wife of Major Eugene L. Thompson, U. S. A., serving in France with the 26th Division, was accidentally shot and killed just after midnight on Feb. 2, 1919, by her son, William Powers Thompson, twelve, in their apartment at 610 West 116th street, New York city. Mrs. Thompson attended a theater and left her son alone in the apartment. He placed in his pocket an automatic revolver, loaded. When his mother returned to the apartment, the boy said, he greeted her, and as she sat down at the table where he was reading he took the revolver from his pocket, intending to place it on the table. As he drew the weapon from his pocket there was a report and his mother dropped dead. The bullet entered just below her heart. The only explanation the boy could offer for the accident was that the safety clutch was unlocked by catching on his coat.

Mr. John F. Reese, father of Mrs. Frank Geere, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Geere, died at his home, 3005 East Douglas avenue, Wichita, Kan., on Feb. 1, 1919. Mr. Reese was seventy-three years old and was one of the pioneers of Wichita and formerly a native of Pennsylvania. During the Civil War he volunteered in Co. C, 184th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in service continuously until the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., where he was incapacitated from further service by a serious shrapnel wound in his right leg which troubled him during his life time and was one of the causes of his last illness. Mrs. Geere was with her father at the time of his death.

Mrs. William A. Glassford, jr., wife of Commander Glassford, U. S. N., and daughter of Mrs. Thomas A. Phelps and the late Rear Admiral Phelps, U. S. N., died at the home of her mother in Oakland, Cal., on Jan. 23, 1919, of double pneumonia which followed Spanish influenza contracted a week previous when she was nursing her baby daughter through the disease. A particularly sad feature of her death was that Commander Glassford, who had been advised of her serious condition by wire and had at once obtained leave from his ship on the east coast and started for Oakland, did not reach there until Jan. 25. Mrs. Glassford was born in Vallejo, Cal., where the family made their home during much of Rear Admiral Phelps's tour of sea duty, and practically all her childhood and early girlhood was spent there and on Mare Island. It was at that station less than ten years ago that she was married in the chapel, and it was from the same chapel that her funeral was held Jan. 27. The interment was in the naval cemetery there. Besides her husband Mrs. Glassford leaves three children, Eleanor, aged seven; Thomas, five, and Peggy, two, and her mother, Mrs. T. A. Phelps. Mrs. Glassford was highly esteemed by all who knew her.

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Thomas Taylor Frissell, wife of Major Thomas T. Frissell, U. S. A., retired, who died at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 21, after an illness of but two days, were held at the vine-covered chapel of the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 24, with interment in the National Cemetery. "Her casket, flag-draped, under mounds of flowers," writes a correspondent, "was borne to the grave on a caisson, according her all the honors possible of the Service she loved so well. In the death of Mrs. Frissell the Army has lost one of its most loyal friends and supporters and the loss will

be mourned far and wide, outside as well as within Army circles. Mrs. Frissell is survived by her husband and son, Mr. Duncan Philip Frissell."

Friends of Mrs. Joseph Madigan will deeply regret to hear of the loss of her mother, Mrs. Mary Keady, on Jan. 31, 1919, of heart trouble. Mrs. Madigan, who is the wife of Lieut. Joseph Madigan, Med. Corps, U. S. A., lost her only brother last October of pneumonia. Lieutenant Madigan is now in France with the Army of Occupation.

Edward Henry Herbert Old, jr., eight-year-old son of Comdr. E. H. H. Old, Med. Corps, U. S. N., and Mrs. Old, died at Washington, D. C., on Feb. 1, 1919.

Capt. Frank L. Morris, U. S. M. C., died at the naval hospital, New York, Feb. 2, 1919. He was born in Indiana April 22, 1890, and was appointed March 8, 1917. He was last on duty in the 3d Naval District.

Mr. Henry Ward Marston and Mrs. Marston, of Philadelphia, mourn the death of two sons who were in the service of the United States. Henry W. Marston, jr., late of the Aviation Corps, U. S. N., died on Feb. 4, and James Rhoads Marston, private, U. S. M. C., died on Feb. 6. Both men were great-grandsons of the late Rear Admiral John Marston, U. S. N., and the late Lieut. Col. Ward Marston, U. S. M. C.

#### DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department on Feb. 5 reported the following deaths:

Lieut. Edward Albert Mercer, U. S. N. R. F., died at naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 24, of influenza. His wife, Mrs. Leona Mercer, resides at West Hanover, Mass.

Lieut. (j. g.) Fred Shafer Wade, U. S. N., died at New Harmony, Ind., Feb. 1. His mother, Mrs. Kate Wade, resides at New Harmony, Ind.

Lieut. (j. g.) Joseph Bittner, U. S. N. R. F., died as result of an injury received in an accident on board U. S. S. Athena, Feb. 2. His wife, Mrs. Josephine Bittner, resides at 213 West 122d street, New York, N. Y.

Ensign Harold Waldmar Kjellgren, U. S. N. R. F., died at Rockford, Ill., Jan. 14, 1919. His father, Andrew Kjellgren, resides at 530 Seminary street, Rockford, Ill.

Ensign George Allen Hunt (P. C.) U. S. N. R. F., died as the result of falling down the hold of U. S. S. Wathena at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1. His wife, Mrs. Francis R. Hunt, lives at 281 Beach, Wollaston, Mass.

#### DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department, under date of Feb. 3, announces the names of the following officers who have died in this country and at places not covered in the printed casualty lists:

First Lieutenants—William John Davidson, M. C., Carl W. Haner, Lukens P. Young, Montie C. Kearns, S. C., and Henry A. Sheppach, M. C.

Second Lieutenants—William T. Morgan, jr., Harry C. Benson, George Phelps Leggett, Milton H. Hogel, jr., and Malcolm J. MacMaster.

#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Capt. William R. Rush, U. S. N., retired, who is on duty at Boston as commandant of the navy yard, and Mrs. Rush announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Catherine Rush, to Lieut. James Jackson Cabot, Aero Squadron No. 188, U. S. A., a son of Lieut. Godfrey Lowell Cabot, Air Ser., U. S. N., and Mrs. Cabot. Miss Rush, who was presented to society several seasons ago, has been popular in the younger set. Lieutenant Cabot, who was graduated from Harvard in 1913, returned last month from service of a year or more abroad. His father, who is stationed at Hampton Roads, Va., has been interested in aviation and has been a flyer several years. Another son, Lieut. Thomas D. Cabot, also is an aviator in the U. S. Army.

Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Byron Green, U. S. N., and Miss Kathleen Lizette Clarke, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Clarke, of Farran, County Cork, Ireland, were married at St. James Church, Woolton, Liverpool, England, on Dec. 31, 1918. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Nora Clarke, as maid of honor, and cousin, Miss Madge Clarke, and cousins, Masters Richard and Thomas Clarke, as pages. Lieut. Comdr. Hamilton Harlow, U. S. N., acted as best man and was further assisted by Admiral Stileman, of the Royal navy; Comdr. Laurence McNair, Lieut. Comdrs. Radford Moses and Frank Craven; brother officers of the bridegroom. Following the ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast was held at Alberton Hall, the family home of the bride. The bride and bridegroom left on a short honeymoon after which they returned to the Midland Adolphia Hotel in Liverpool, at which place the bridegroom is stationed as U. S. Naval Port Officer.

Lieut. Comdr. Fred F. Rogers, U. S. N., and Mrs. Winifred Warner Dowdall were married at Clinton, Ill., on Jan. 29, 1919.

Lieut. Col. Allan Bradford Wallace, U. S. V., and Mrs. Wallace, of Summit, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Janet Bradford Wallace, to Lieut. Hector Clinton Griswold, C. E. C., U. S. N.

Lieut. Arthur Goldberger, U. S. A., stationed at Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., was married, to Miss Lillian Sherman, daughter of Dr. Frank Sherman, of New York city, at Crown Point, Ind., on Jan. 18, 1919. Mrs. Arthur Goldberger will reside in Mt. Clemens, at 89 South Gratiot street, until her husband has been discharged from the Service. They will then take up their home in Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Donald J. Smith, U. S. A., of Kelly Field, Texas, was married to Miss Marjorie Hallenbach on Jan. 20, 1919, at the First Presbyterian Church, San Antonio, Texas, by Rev. A. C. Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith left immediately after the ceremony for New York.

Miss Sadie Irene Jacobson, daughter of the late Harris and Hannah Jacobson, of New York city, was married on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1919, by the Rev. Nathan Krass, to Lieut. Jacob Edward Blum, 17th U. S. A., now stationed at Camp Meade, Md. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother, the ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate members of both families.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Robert W. Neeser, son of Mrs. J. C. Neeser, 247 Fifth avenue, New York city, and Miss Susanne Belin, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Emile Eugene Belin, French army. General Belin, as assistant chief of the General staff of the French army, prepared and supervised the mobilization in Au-

gust, 1914; became General Joffre's chief of staff and after prominent part in battle of the Marne received Cravate de Commandeur de la Legion d'Honneur; last spring succeeded General Foch as the French representative and president of the Inter-Allied Supreme War Council at Versailles. Miss Belin was Infiriere Major of the military hospital at Sens from 1914 to 1916 and then of the military hospitals of the Grand Palais and Boucicault. Lieutenant Neeser is secretary and treasurer of the Naval History Society and is the author of several well known books on the U. S. Navy. He was awarded the Medaille de La Reconnaissance Francaise for his work as representative in the United States of "Mon Soldat, 1915." He is now in France with the American Army. The wedding will take place in Paris in May.

Ensign Charles A. Mengers, U. S. N. R. F., and Miss Eleanor Cotter Snedeker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Snedeker, of Philadelphia, Pa., were married on Feb. 4, 1919, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Winthrop M. Allen, Coast Art., U. S. A., serving with the 60th Regiment in France, and Countess May Borel, daughter of the late Maurice Borel, French Ambassador to Russia, were married Jan. 17 in the home of the bride's mother, Mme. Borel, in Paris. American Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp gave a dance in their honor, which was attended by the staff officers from General Pershing's headquarters at Chaumont, the cablegram said.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Col. William N. Porter, Coast Art., U. S. A., has been assigned to command Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. George W. Steele, U. S. N., has been ordered to command the Fleet Air Detachment of the Atlantic Fleet.

Col. and Mrs. W. E. Shedd, U. S. A., are residing in the Wyoming Apartments, Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

A son, Robert MacDougall Bringham, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. R. A. Bringham, U. S. A., at Bath, N. Y., on Jan. 24, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. A. Davidson, U. S. N., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, born on Jan. 29, 1919.

A son, Edward Brown Turner, was born to Lieut. Col. George E. Turner, Field Art., U. S. A., and Mrs. Turner at Paris, Me., on Jan. 30, 1919.

Mrs. Lester S. Lampert, who has been very ill with influenza the past three weeks at the home of her aunt in Belmont, Mass., is convalescing.

Lieut. Lucian Minor, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Minor with their two daughters are spending the winter at the Tremont Hotel, Galveston, Texas.

Lieut. Col. William F. Pearson, Air Ser., U. S. A., Mrs. Pearson and daughter are at the Brighton, 2123 California street, N. W., Washington.

Col. Edwin St. John Greble, jr., U. S. A., has been transferred from the 108th Field Artillery to the 76th Field Artillery, both of which units are in France.

A son, L. Raymond Poust, jr., was born to Lieut. Col. L. R. Poust, Med. Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Poust at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 23, 1919.

A daughter, Patricia Guiler, was born to Lieut. Comdr. R. P. Guiler, jr., U. S. N., and Mrs. Guiler at Phelps and Le Roy place, Washington, D. C., on Jan. 13, 1919.

A daughter, Elizabeth Frances Townsend, was born at St. Paul's Hospital, Manila, P. I., to Capt. Charles B. Townsend, Phil. Scouts, U. S. A., and Mrs. Townsend on Nov. 29, 1918.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U. S. N., and Mrs. Winslow after having spent some time in other parts of Florida have settled down for the winter at the Al Casa, St. Augustine.

Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Platt, U. S. N., assumed his duties as naval port officer at Nantes, France, Jan. 2. This is a busy city of 200,000 population, and Commander Platt finds his work very interesting.

Lieut. William E. Haley, U. S. Inf., formerly of the 12th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Haley announce the birth of a nine-pound daughter, Sadie Marie Haley, at Providence, R. I., on Jan. 8, 1919.

Lieut. and Mrs. O. W. Erickson, U. S. N., have left the Bellevue-Stratford and have taken an apartment at the Clinton, Philadelphia, Pa. Lieutenant Erickson recently returned from overseas duty.

Mrs. Edgar Hall Thompson will spend the month of February visiting Mrs. Elliott Woods at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D. C. Before returning to Newark, N. J., she will visit Annapolis and Baltimore.

Mrs. Raymond T. Moses is the guest of Mrs. John Woodman Fraser at her home in St. Louis. Major Moses is with the 601st Engineers and Major Fraser is with the 603d Engineers, both of which are in France.

Major and Mrs. Howard Eager and little son, Howard, jr., will be at the Somerset House, 1801 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C., while Major Eager is on duty with the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff.

Among the Army guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., the past week were Lieuts. W. A. McCarty and Harold L. Steibel, Capt. James E. Troupe, Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Parrish, Lieuts. Lee S. Davis and Paul J. Lannin.

Governor Smith of New York will review the battalion of cadets at the Clason Point Military Academy, New York city, in the armory of the 69th Infantry, New York city, on Friday night, Feb. 21. A reception will follow the review.

Major Gen. Guy T. Carleton, commanding the 16th Division at Camp Kearny, and his wife and daughter are guests at the Maryland Hotel in San Diego, Cal. Mrs. and Miss Carleton have planned to make the hotel their home while in San Diego.

Miss Cornelia B. Claggett, daughter of Mrs. John R. Claggett, has sailed for France to do canteen work with the Y. M. C. A., with the expectation of being absent for six months. Miss Claggett will probably be stationed at one of the numerous leave areas.

Col. W. E. Vose, U. S. A., who has just returned from France is recovering from a very serious operation at General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga. Mrs. Vose was a guest of Col. and Mrs. Bratton for a week and since then has been at the Georgian Terrace Hotel, Atlanta.



Mrs. Jay K. Esler is in New York city, where she was called by the illness of her mother and sisters. She will return to Norfolk, Va., next week.

Capt. Thomas R. Hurts, Comdr. H. E. Shoemaker and Lieut. Comdr. Milton H. Anderson, U.S.N., have been ordered to Squadron 4, Division 8, as aids.

A daughter, Doris Viola Ohnemuller, was born to Capt. Conrad B. Ohnemuller, 133d Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Ohnemuller at San Francisco, Cal., on Dec. 28, 1918.

The following Navy retirements were announced on Feb. 6, 1919: Comdr. John P. Fleming, Ch. C., Lieut. Comdr. Richard Grady, M.C., D.S., from July 7, 1919, and Lieut. Charles L. Moran, M.C., from Dec. 31, 1918.

Mrs. R. H. Wakeman, wife of Lieutenant Commander Wakeman, U.S.N., has returned from Newport News and will spend the remainder of the winter with Mrs. Wakeman's mother at her home No. 261 Walnut avenue, Boston, Mass.

Miss May Phelps, who has been with her father and mother, Commodore and Mrs. Harry Phelps, U.S.N., at the Monroe Hotel, Portsmouth, Va., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. W. Rieger, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Charles H. White, wife of Lieutenant Colonel White, Inf., U.S.A., has sold her home at 1422 Longfellow street, N.W., Washington, D.C. She has taken an apartment at 1731 S street, where she will live during Colonel White's absence overseas.

Mrs. André W. Brewster, wife of Major General Brewster, U.S.A., who has recently received decorations for distinguished service in France, will leave for the South on Feb. 10, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Edward Walker, to spend some time in Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. William K. Naylor, wife of Brigadier General Naylor, U.S.A., and her three children are spending the remainder of the winter and spring with Mrs. Naylor's grandmother at 1000 East University avenue, Gainesville, Fla. General Naylor is serving in France with the American forces.

Francis T. Bowles, well-known for his connection with shipbuilding interests and a former chief constructor of the Navy, has resigned as assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Mr. Bowles has been on duty at Hog Island, Pa., and his work there has been highly commended.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. S. Skinner, Engrs., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Frederick Snowden Skinner, Jr., at Providence, R.I., on Feb. 5, 1919. Mrs. Skinner is making her home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Comstock, 328 Thayer street, Providence, R.I., during Colonel Skinner's absence in France.

Mrs. George Chase Lewis gave a progressive dinner at Fort Brady, Mich., in honor of the officers and ladies of the 20th Infantry, U.S.A., recently arrived there. Covers were laid for twenty-four guests which were seated at six small tables, the men progressing after each course. After dinner they attended the dance in the armory, given by the 20th Infantry officers.

Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, Jr., U.S.A., and the officers of the Construction Division, Q.M. Corps, were entertained at dinner by their friends at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., on Jan. 17 to celebrate the construction achievements of the Army. General Marshall made a speech as did Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell.

Of the officers who joined the 7th Cavalry in 1896-7 on its organization only Gen. J. M. Bell, Pasadena, Cal., and Gen. E. S. Godfrey, Cookstown, N.J., are now living. Both were with the regiment at the battle of Washita Nov. 27, 1898. Of the officers who were at the battle of the Little Big Horn, only Generals Godfrey and Edgerly and Colonels Varnum and Hare are now alive.

Lieut. Martin C. Wade, Jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Wade (Miss Holly Mallett), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Holland Mallett, of Berkeley, Cal., have made their home in New York since their marriage in Texas last April. Lieutenant Wade has been in convoy service and is now detailed to the U.S.S. Oklahoma, which will sail for southern waters. Mrs. Wade will return to California remaining there during her husband's absence.

Major Louis A. Merrill, Jr., Inf., U.S.A., listed on the official casualty list as severely wounded in action, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1915, was a former football star and was placed on Walter Camp's second All-American team for 1914. He also won fame on the baseball field at West Point. Major Merrill will be remembered as the star player in the football victory over the Navy by 20 to 0 at the Polo Grounds, New York city, in November, 1914. His forward pass work that day was remarkable.

Mrs. G. A. Wieser, wife of Colonel Wieser, U.S.A., commanding at Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, and her mother, Mrs. Field, were delightfully entertained on Jan. 14 by Mrs. Jacques Kranzthor and daughter, Mrs. Kranzthor-Schultz. The attractive home on Ceylon street was unusually pretty in its decorations of graceful trailing greens and flowers. Mrs. Kranzthor was assisted in receiving by Mesdames S. P. Simpson and Sam Schwartz. Bridge was played, and another feature of entertainment was the art of making "Mi-lady's bonnet" from vari-colored crepe paper.

The Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York at their meeting of Jan. 30 adopted this resolution: "Voted, that the members of this board learned with profound sorrow of the sudden death of Gen. James Franklin Bell, whose inspiring and informing address before our annual convocation on Dec. 13 will be remembered for its wealth of information, its sound patriotic doctrine and its vision of national opportunity, and that we enter in the record of this meeting an expression of our appreciation of the many noble and virtuous elements of his character and of the notable and lasting service which he rendered his country during his long military career, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the members of his family."

At Wittlich, Germany, on Saturday evening, Jan. 4, the 7th Corps Officers' Club was formally opened with a dance, writes Major Verne E. Richard, Inf., U.S.A., secretary-treasurer of the club. Ladies for the dance, belonging to Evacuation Hospital No. 12 at Trier and Evacuation Hospital No. 7 at Prum, were brought to Wittlich by automobile. They were entertained at dinner by the officers of the various messes. Music for the dance was furnished by an orchestra from the 89th Division. The dance was well attended by officers from the corps headquarters and corps troops. Several quartet selections were rendered during the evening and refreshments were served. The dance continued until 12:45 a.m. The thanks of the club are due the commanding officers of the 7th and 12th Evacuation Hospitals; also to the ladies who accepted the invitation to be the guests of the club.

Rear Admiral Roger Welles, U.S.N., has been ordered to command Division 1 of the Atlantic Fleet.

Mrs. C. P. Snyder, wife of Captain Snyder, U.S.N., is residing at the Lonsdale, California street, Washington.

Mrs. John Bennet is a guest at the Hotel Iroquois, West Forty-fourth street, New York city, during General Bennet's absence in France.

Mrs. Perley, widow of Col. Harry Otis Perley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is spending February and March at the Hotel Arlington, Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Whitside, wife of Major Victor M. Whitside, U.S.A., is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Reeside, at their home, 1820 Nineteenth street, Washington, during Major Whitside's absence in France.

Lieut. Col. Donald M. McRea, U.S.A., arrived in Washington on Feb. 2, and is with his mother, the wife of Major Gen. J. H. McRea, U.S.A., at her apartment at the Packwood, K street. Major General McRea is in France.

Major H. F. Wirgman, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to duty as fleet marine officer of Pacific Fleet and to duty as aid on the staff of Rear Admiral Williams. He relieves Lieut. Col. C. B. Taylor, who is ordered to the United States.

The twenty-seventh commemoration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln by the Minnesota Commandery, M.O. L.L.U.S., will be observed at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, on Feb. 12, 1919. The orator of the evening will be Rev. Donald J. Cowling, president of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

Major and Mrs. Paul Murray, Inf., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Paul Murray, Jr., on Jan. 30, 1919. Major Murray is on duty in France, and Mrs. Murray has been with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Janvier Smith, of 619 North Downing street, Piqua, Ohio, since he sailed last July.

Rear Admiral Luther G. Billings, U.S.N., who has been in charge of the naval pay office in the Custom House, Baltimore, for the period of the war, has been relieved by Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, U.S.N. Admiral Billings, with his adopted daughter, Miss Myrtle Fulton-Billings, have left Baltimore for Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Lieut. Col. Alexander H. Jones, U.S.A., is convalescing after a serious illness of six weeks in the post hospital at Fort Reno, Okla., caused by influenza and pneumonia. Mrs. James Stewart Kennedy, mother of Mrs. Jones, who has spent several months at Fort Reno, will return East in the near future.

Ensign Charles E. Maas has assumed charge of the recruiting station in Omaha, Nebr. Ensign Maas was attached to U.S.S. McCall; the U.S.S. Texas and the U.S.S. Wanderer during the war. Mrs. Maas and her daughter, Miss Edith H. Ives have been living in Newark, N.J., and will join Ensign Maas in the near future in Omaha.

Capt. S. H. Bradbury, U.S.A., died of pneumonia on Oct. 17, 1918, the night of his arrival in Brest, France. His widow, Mrs. Tilita Bradbury, resides at 135 Riverside drive, New York city. From letters she has received, it seems that her husband was taken ill shortly after leaving the United States and as he was regimental adjutant he had to work steadily during the trip over to France, despite his illness. Mrs. Bradbury did not receive any of the letters that her husband wrote to her and none of her letters could have reached him, but only five of her fourteen letters sent to her husband have been returned to her. The Officers' Effects Bureau in Hoboken, Mrs. Bradbury writes, has been unable to locate her husband's effects.

At the home of Major and Mrs. Samuel J. Smith, chaplain, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 29, a very pretty dinner was given in honor of the return from France of Lieut. Col. George G. Seaman, U.S.A. The wife, mother and sister of the Colonel were present at what proved to be a most joyful reunion of an iron-bound friendship existing between the two families. Both the Chaplain and Colonel are officers of the 8th Field Artillery and in honor of that organization the bright guidons of red embraced the occasion in decorative splendor. Colonel Seaman enjoys the distinction of having risen as a private in the ranks to his present status in the short space of twelve years. The festivity marked the Colonel's resignation from the Service, taking effect Feb. 1, when he leaves to take up the management of his large estate in Illinois.

Mrs. Fogarty, wife of Comdr. William B. Fogarty, Constr. Corps, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. James H. Frier, U.S.A. Colonel Frier is stationed with his regiment, the 35th Infantry, at Camp Travis and Mrs. Frier and Miss Mary Frier have taken a house in town, 503 Grayson street, San Antonio. Mrs. Frier gave a tea at her home in honor of Mrs. Fogarty on Feb. 1. Mrs. Estes, wife of Brig. Gen. George H. Estes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rising, wife of Lieut. Harry N. Rising, U.S.A., presided at the tea table and Mrs. Tinker, wife of Major C. L. Tinker, 35th U.S. Inf.; Mrs. Balsom, wife of Major Alfred S. Balsom, 35th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Chisholm, wife of Major H. G. Chisholm, 35th U.S. Inf., assisted in receiving. Mrs. Christenberry, wife of Lieut. Charles W. Christenberry sang several songs, and charmed every one with her beautiful voice. She was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Tinker.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Rogers, 2d Corps, Art. Park, U.S.A., a former well known officer of the old N.G.N.Y., has received a citation from Hqrs., 5th Army Corps, A.E.F., Major General Summerall commanding, under date of Nov. 20, 1918. It states that Colonel Rogers, throughout the observations from Nov. 1 to 11, in spite of great difficulties delivered to the advancing 5th Corps ample quantities of ammunition; due to his zeal, and the willing response of his men, at no time were there any batteries, even in the most forward positions, in danger of a shortage of ammunition. Colonel Rogers first began his military service in the old 12th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., in March, 1904. He joined the Field Artillery as a captain in October, 1911, and reached the grade of colonel in 1913. He resigned through illness while serving on the Mexican border. It is interesting to note that Colonel Rogers was at St. Mihiel from Aug. 20 to Sept. 16, 1918, and was at the same place with Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., several years before the present war started. Major General Peruchon, of the French army, had him participate in three special maneuvers. General Butt's cousin, Leon Renard, colonel of the 12th Chasseurs, who extended courtesies in France to Colonel Rogers, is dead; Captain Rogers, who married General Butt's cousin, Madeline, and was detached from the Artillery to act as A.D.C. to the General while at the French maneuvers, is now Colonel Rogers, celebrated for the capture of Mont Tonba, the first French attack on the Austrians in northern Italy after the Italian retreat.

Capt. John Halligan, U.S.N., is chief of staff of Squadron 4, Division 8.

Capt. G. F. Freeman, U.S.N., has been ordered to command Base Hospital 5.

Mrs. Archie Miller, wife of Colonel Miller, U.S.A., has an apartment at 1901 Nineteenth street, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. Stewart A. Manahan, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty as radio officer of Division 6, Atlantic Fleet.

Mrs. Mason Blount entertained at luncheon, followed by bridge, on Jan. 29, in honor of Mrs. Lockett, wife of Col. James Lockett, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Myer.

Mrs. Caffee, widow of Lieutenant Caffee, U.S.N., entertained at a small tea on Friday, Jan. 31, at the home of her father, Commodore Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N., 1806 R street, Washington.

Col. M. A. De Laney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who is on duty in the Surgeon General's office, and Mrs. De Laney have taken an apartment at the Northumberland, New Hampshire avenue, Washington.

Mrs. John C. Fremont, widow of Captain Fremont, U.S.N., has been making a week's visit in New York, where she went for the wedding of her cousin, Miss Lillie Almy and Mr. John Walker, of New York.

Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, widow of the late Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., has gone to New York for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Howard Brockway. Mrs. Brockway was before her marriage Miss Katharine Bradford.

Rear Admiral Roger Welles, U.S.N., assumed command of Battleship Division 1 and hoisted his flag on the U.S.S. Wisconsin on Feb. 5, relieving Rear Admiral John A. Hoogewerff ordered to the U.S. Naval Observatory.

#### NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A., who was in command of the 83d Division in France, and who recently arrived at Newport News, Va., has been assigned to command Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Brig. Gen. Peter W. Davison, Inf., U.S.A., has been ordered to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to organize and command a demobilization and convalescent center.

Brig. Gen. Archibald H. Sunderland, U.S.A., is relieved from his present assignment and will assume command of the 30th Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.) at Fort Monroe, Va.

Brig. Gen. Frank K. Ferguson, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the South Pacific Coast Artillery District, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

Col. Robert B. Powers, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to duty as camp commander at Camp Cody, N.M.

Col. Albert L. Rhoades, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 44th Artillery at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Col. Thomas Ridgway, U.S.A., who has been in command of the coast defenses at Portland, Ore., has been ordered to Hawaii to command the coast defenses of Oahu.

Col. Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York, and assistant director of Military Aeronautics, U.S.A., took his discharge from the Service on Jan. 31. He has no plans for the future except to take a needed rest.

Col. Clinton G. Edgar, Division of Military Aeronautics, U.S.A., has taken his discharge from the Service.

Col. Alfred M. Hunter, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been ordered to command the coast defenses of San Francisco, Cal.

Col. Arthur Wass, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the Explosives Plant C, at Nitro, W. Va.

Col. Orrin R. Wolfe, Inf., has been assigned to command Camp Fremont, Cal. He has been on duty at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Col. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A., has been ordered to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty in charge of Militia affairs of the Eastern Department.

Lieut. Col. Bert M. Atkinson, Air Ser., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 1st Reserve Wing at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Carroll W. Neal, Field Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the auxiliary remount depot at Camp Devens, Mass.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Miles, Jr., Ord. Dept., has been ordered to duty at Amatel, N.J., to command the arsenals to be located there and at Tullytown, Pa.

Major H. M. Hickman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., has been detached from command at Dorr Field, Fla., and assigned as chief of the Information Bureau, Executive Section, Division of Military Aeronautics, Washington.

Captain Colgan, Air Ser., U.S.A., and other officers who are charged with being stowaways are to be tried by G.C.M. at Brest, France, as an Army order notes. Among the witnesses in the case will be Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grant, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who has been ordered from the United States to Brest.

#### General Wood Asked to Write for Magazine.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has been asked to become a regular contributor to the Metropolitan Magazine, its editor denying, however, that the offer was equivalent to the post of contributing editor of the Metropolitan which was held by Theodore Roosevelt. The New York World of Feb. 6 quotes Henry J. Whigham, who is editor of the magazine, as confirming a report to this effect. Mr. Whigham added that no reply has yet been received from General Wood as to his acceptance of the offer. The general has written several articles for the magazine on the subject of national service and another is to appear in April. Mr. Whigham said that it is understood that while the general remains in the Army his work as a writer must be circumscribed, and that, of course, he could not write on political subjects. Mr. Whigham further said in answer to a question that he had received no intimation that General Wood contemplates leaving active service, and that his personal opinion is that the general has no intention of doing so. General Wood is the senior major general of the Army and does not retire for age until Oct. 9, 1924.

#### Good-bye Banquet to General Schindel.

To show their high regard for Brig. Gen. J. S. Isayard Schindel, U.S.A., late commander of the 21st Brigade, 11th Division, at Camp Meade, Md., the officers of the 2d Battalion, 17th Infantry, U.S.A., headed by their unit commander, Major Frank C. Clemens, as host,



tendered General Schindler a very pretty banquet in the battalion officers' quarters on the evening of Feb. 3, the occasion being the general's relinquishment of his command, due to demobilization. All the officer talent of the battalion was assembled and songs, musical selections and recitations were rendered. The banquet room was tastefully decorated with American flags, and pictures of the President, General Pershing, and other famous Allied leaders lined the walls. A delightful bill of fare was served. The following officers were present: Guests: Brig. Gen. J. S. Bayard Schindler, Capt. F. H. McLean and Lieut. G. C. Glenn, A.D.C.; Col. Charles R. Noyes, Lieut. Col. Bloxam Ward and Capt. K. C. Bell, Regt. Adjutant, 17th Infantry. The officers from the 2d Battalion, 17th Infantry, present were: Major Frank C. Clemens, commanding; Capt. G. W. Lewis, W. S. Mahoney, C. Redamar and W. Lawrence; Lieut. C. S. Whitehead, R. G. Lehman, R. S. Meek, W. P. Hume, J. E. Blum, W. S. Morgan, W. C. Spidle, H. Berg, W. H. Ross, Jr., F. M. Mellor, G. W. Rodda, W. Shaw, F. Wiley and J. C. Latanzi; Capt. J. F. Reeves and Lieut. O. H. Gundersen, Med. Det., and J. H. Haines, Y.M.C.A. representative.

#### 29th Infantry Dance.

Friends of the 29th Infantry were royally entertained on the evening of Jan. 17 at a dance given in honor of Col. Frank D. Ely, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ely, at the Hotel Bentley, Alexandria, La. It was the first social event arranged by the officers of the regiment since the organization became a part of the 17th Division. Among those in the receiving line were Major General Hodges, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. Robert W. Mearns, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. C. X. Zimmerman, U.S.A., Colonel Ely, U.S.A., Col. Joseph K. Partello, U.S.A., Captain Deeney, U.S.A., and Mrs. Deeney.

#### Dinner for Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, American "Ace."

Secretary of War Baker was one of the guests at the dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York city, on Feb. 3 in honor of Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, Air Ser., U.S.A., who recently returned from overseas, where he brought down twenty-six German airplanes. The affair was arranged by the Contest Board of the Automobile Association of America. The speakers were limited to four: Secretary Baker, Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Chief of the Air Service, U.S.A., Dr. Henry van Dyke, former U.S. Minister to Holland, who held the rank of lieutenant commander in the Navy during the war, and W. Bourke Cochran. In eulogizing Col. E. A. Deeds, U.S.A., Secretary Baker spoke of the development of the Air Service by this Government during the war, declaring that when he entered the Cabinet "quite innocent" of any knowledge of the War Department affairs he found that the United States possessed only twelve airplanes, "some of which could not fly." In April, 1917, he said, the Army had only twelve war planes, two training planes and eleven machines ordered. On Nov. 11 last, he added, the United States had 6,472 planes in France and 4,965 in this country and was turning them out faster than ships could be found to transport them overseas. The Secretary said that as a result of the program Colonel Deeds set up when he undertook consideration of the aircraft problem the Liberty motor was designed, tested, improved and placed in quantity manufacture. General Menoher said that it was only the surrender of Germany that saved its armies from capture. Rev. Dr. van Dyke referred to Captain Rickenbacker as the "ace of hearts" when he presented him a pin in the form of a pair of wings, made of platinum set with diamonds and sapphires, which he said was for the aviator's mother, who was present. Captain Rickenbacker spoke briefly. A congratulatory message was read from General Pershing, for whom Captain Rickenbacker acted as chauffeur on the French front for a time. Former President William H. Taft also sent a message of congratulation.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

##### Weekly Newspaper for Camp Merritt.

The Merritt Dispatch is the name of the latest camp newspaper to join the long list of those already in existence. It is published weekly and, it is announced, "by and for the men of Camp Merritt and the overseas men who return this way." It is edited by Lieut. Charles P. Barber, U.S.A. It is a large twenty-four-page publication, filled with interesting camp news and excellently illustrated.

##### Soldier Actors at Camp Devens Make a Hit

A rousing, original and very successful function, given as a farewell celebration by the 73d Infantry of the 12th Division to Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, the organizer of the division, took place at Camp Devens on Jan. 27 and 28, when a play entitled "Cho Cho Shu," described as an "Oriental extravaganza," was presented at the Liberty Theater of the camp. The performances also marked the demobilization of the division, all the troops having been paid off. The play, as noted in our last issue, was written by Lieut. John F. Conoley, chaplain, 73d Infantry, and was acted by members of the regiment. After the performances General McCain, his staff and practically all the senior officers with their ladies attended an elaborate cabaret supper, concert and dance given by Col. J. B. Kemper, who commanded the 73d, Mrs. Kemper and the officers and ladies of the regiment. The show was absolutely "home made." Mrs. Kemper and a small group of assistants, which included Mrs. J. N. Hodges, wife of Brig. Gen. J. N. Hodges, U.S.A., in command of the 23d Brigade of the 12th Division, who fought at Cambrai, made nearly all of the elaborate and fantastic costumes worn in the play in less than ten days. The play had only been in rehearsal ten days when the order came from Washington to demobilize the division by the end of January. The men who took the various parts rehearsed, some of them fifteen hours each day, while some of the dancers had less than one week's training. The audience seemed to appreciate seeing something out of the ordinary in the way of soldier shows.

##### Mutiny at Disciplinary Barracks.

An open mutiny developed among the military prisoners at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Jan. 30, taking the form of a refusal by 1,800 of the 3,750 prisoners to come out of their cells to work and obey orders. The reasons given by the mutineers for their conduct included: The release of conscientious objectors with pay for the entire time they were in the Army and in prison; being forced to work with colored prisoners; inequality of sentences for similar offenses; and alleged poor food. On the day following Col. W. A. Shunk, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, at the request of Col. Sedgwick Rice, commanding of the Disciplinary Barracks, ordered the 2d Battalion of the 49th Infantry, U.S.A., to duty at the

barracks. By Feb. 1 the mutineers had decided to go back to work and on Feb. 3 affairs resumed their normal status at the barracks. Major W. M. Modisette, executive officer of the barracks, has been relieved and Major Walter Smith has succeeded him. Army officers who have had details at the Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks declare that the prison population has grown unwieldy and that the place is rife with all manner of propaganda which is destructive of discipline. On Feb. 6 Secretary of War Baker said that every prisoner in the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Leavenworth now has the right of appeal directly to him. It is reported that the mutineers "struck" for this right among their other claims.

##### Army Passengers Escape from Burning Balloon.

The War Department announces the safety of all the passengers in the free balloon reported burned near Salisbury, Md., on Feb. 5. The balloon left Potomac Park, Washington, on Feb. 5, piloted, the report states, by A. Leo Stevens, aeronaut, with Lieut. Col. H. L. Dargue and Hunter, and Capt. W. C. Phillips and L. B. Montfort as passengers. The details of the accident are not known to the Division of Military Aeronautics.

The list of casualties in the American Expeditionary Force is held for another week in order to make space for the tabulation of casualties that appears on page 822.

## THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 836-838.

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 3, 1919.

#### APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry—Second Lieut. James C. Cullens, Jr., Inf., to be second lieutenant of Cavalry from Nov. 1, 1918.  
Infantry—Second Lieut. Vincent J. Conrad, Cav., to be second lieutenant of Infantry from Nov. 1, 1918.

### COMPILATION OF ORDERS.

CHANGES 14, DEC. 20, 1918, COMPILATION OF ORDERS.

#### Extra-duty Men.

Para. 62 and 68, Compilation of Orders, 1881-1915, are changed as follows:

62. (Page 157.) Employment of (extra-duty men).—Change Subpara. 2 and 3 to read as follows:

2. The pay rolls on which an enlisted man is paid extra-duty pay will recite in the column of remarks the nature of the extra duty, the dates of beginning and ending of the time so employed during the period covered by the rolls, and the number of days he has actually performed the extra duty. When an enlisted man is relieved from extra duty the date of relief will be stated on the pay roll for the month in which relieved. If the period employed on extra duty the period covered by the pay roll is less than ten days the remarks on the roll will show whether the soldier has performed such duty for ten or more days under the same detail. When extra duty is actually performed on Sundays or holidays the fact will be specifically stated on the pay rolls.

3. The following examples indicate the remarks to be placed on the pay roll in the usual cases: "Clerk, office C Def. Arty Engr, July 1 to 31, 1918, 27 days, worked 1 holiday." "Sgt. July 1 to 31, 1918, 31 days, worked 4 Sundays and 1 holiday." "ED Washington-Alaska Mill Cable and Tel System, July 1 to 31, 1918, 31 days, worked 4 Sundays and 1 holiday." "Sgt. July 1 to 3, 1918, 3 days, worked 1 Sunday and 1 holiday; performed ED more than 10 days under same detail."

#### Campaign Badges.

68. (Page 162.) Civil War, Indian, Spanish, Philippine and China campaign badges, award of.—(1) Change the first seven lines of Subpara. 1(b) to read as follows:

(b) Indian campaign badge: For service in the following named campaigns—

(2) Omit the last seven lines of Subpara. 1(b) and substitute therefor the following: For service in any action not occurring in one of the campaigns mentioned above, but against hostile Indians in which there were killed or wounded upon the side of our troops, the award of the badge in this case being limited to those who were present and actually participating in such action.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, Gen., Chief of Staff.

### MEXICAN SERVICE BADGES, ETC.

G.O. 8, JAN. 14, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Mexican service badge, condition of service.—Sec. IV, G.O. 155, War D., 1917, as amended by Sec. I, G.O. 109, and Sec. III, G.O. 115, War D., 1918, is further amended by adding subparagraph (g) to Par. 1, as follows:

(g) Those who participated in or were in proximity to the engagement against Mexicans near Buena Vista, Mexico, on Dec. 1, 1917.

II.—Official messages reporting death or illness of members of military forces.—Reports have been received from telegraph officials that many official telegrams sent from stations and camps in this country reporting the serious illness or death of members of the Military Establishment reach the offices of destination without street number or adequate address, often resulting in non-delivery or serious delay in delivery.

In view of the importance and urgency of such messages, a definite address, including street number, where known, will be given in all cases in order that prompt and correct delivery may be made.

III.—Disciplinary organizations at the United States Disciplinary Barracks and branches thereof.—1. Subparagraph (a), Par. 2, G.O. 29, War D., 1916, as amended by Sec. II, G.O. 155, War D., 1917, and by Sec. VI, G.O. 33, War D., 1918, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

3. (a) General prisoners confined in the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks and branches thereof whose record and conduct are such as to entitle them to the privileges, will be afforded an opportunity to receive a special course in military training during a portion of the time that otherwise would be devoted to hard labor. To that end the following disciplinary organizations at these barracks are hereby authorized:

At the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: First Disciplinary Battalion, consisting of the 1st Disciplinary Band, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Disciplinary Companies.

At the Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal.: Second Disciplinary Battalion, consisting of the 2d Disciplinary Band, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Disciplinary Companies.

At the Atlantic Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, N.Y.: Third Disciplinary Battalion, consisting of the 3d Disciplinary Band, 9th and 10th Disciplinary Companies.

2. Subparagraph (b), Par. 2, G.O. 29, War D., 1916, is rescinded.

IV.—Medals for service in the National Guard during the War with Spain and on the Mexican border.—Sec. III, G.O. 77, War D., 1918, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

A bronze medal, with suitable device and ribbon, will be issued to any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard who, under orders of the President, served not less than ninety days in the War with Spain.

A bronze medal, with suitable device and ribbon, will be issued to any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard who, under orders of the President, served on the Mexican border in the years 1916 and 1917. This medal will not be

issued to anyone who is eligible to receive the Mexican service badge prescribed in Sec. IV, G.O. 155, War D., 1917.

Neither of these medals will be presented to any officer or enlisted man not now in the National Guard unless he quitted it in an honorable status. In case of death of a man who would have been entitled to such medals, the medals may be presented to his family. Application for these medals will be made to The Adjutant General of the Army through military channels. The application should give the full name and address of the applicant, the rank he held, and the organization in which he served during the War with Spain or upon the Mexican border.

### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. E. F. Glenn, now at Newport News, Va., will proceed to Chillicothe, Ohio, and assume command of Camp Sherman. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Brig. Gen. F. K. Ferguson from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to San Francisco, Cal., and assume command of South Pacific Coast Artillery District. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Brig. Gen. P. W. Davison from command of 31st Infantry Brigade, 16th Div., Camp Kearny, Cal., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., commanding a demobilization and convalescent center at that station. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Brig. Gen. P. W. Davison, Inf., is relieved from command Infantry Brigade, 16th Div., Camp Kearny, Cal. He will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to organize and command a demobilization and convalescent center at that station. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Brig. Gen. A. H. Sunderland is relieved from present assignment and will assume command of 30th Artillery Brigade (O.A.C.), Fort Monroe, Va. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Brig. Gen. P. W. Davison, Inf., is relieved from command of 31st Infantry Brigade, 16th Div., and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and organize and command a demobilization and convalescent center at that station. (Feb. 4, War D.)

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

Col. K. A. Joyce, G.S., to Washington for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. H. Fletcher, Jr., G.S., to duty with the historical branch, War Plans Division, General Staff. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Major B. F. Hoge, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps. (Jan. 31, War D.)

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Major J. E. Maniere, A.G.D., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for assignment as personnel adjutant. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Capt. W. H. Kyle, A.G.D., to Hampton, Va., Hospital No. 51, for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. C. Waterman, A.G., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College, N.M. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Capt. P. G. Shearman, A.G.D., to Camp McClellan, Ala., as personnel adjutant. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. H. Russ, A.G.D., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Feb. 3, War D.)

### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Lieut. Col. B. Davis, I.G., to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Col. C. C. Kinney, I.G., to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. B. Davis, I.G., is relieved from detail in I.G.D. and from further duty as camp inspector at Camp Bowie, Texas. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Major Edward L. N. Glass, I.G.D., to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Major J. R. Devereux, I.G.D., to Newport News, Va., for duty. (Feb. 3, War D.)

The following officers of the I.G.D. to Washington for duty: Col. B. C. Humber, 11th Div., and G. C. Shaw, 12th Div. (Feb. 4, War D.)

The following officers are relieved from detail in the I.G.D.: Majors H. G. Anderson, Camp Custer, Mich.; J. C. Oliver, Camp Kearny, Cal.; J. V. Brogan, Camp Travis, Texas. Each of the officers named is relieved from duty as camp inspector at the camps specified and will report to the commanding general thereof for instructions. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the I.G.D. is relieved from duty in the office of the I.G. of Army and will proceed to camps specified as camp inspectors: Major D. O. Byars, Camp Dix, N.J.; Major J. H. Van Vleet, Camp Hancock, Ga. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Major S. S. Bowman, J.A., to Camp Beauregard, La., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Pistole, J.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as J.A. of that department. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. T. R. Hamer, J.A., to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., as J.A. of that camp. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Major F. H. Holsteen, J.A., to Washington to J.A.G. of the Army for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Col. R. B. Powers, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps. He will proceed from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Camp Cody, N.M., for duty as camp commander. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. H. Rich, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps. He is relieved from duty in the port storage office, New York, N.Y., and is assigned to 12th Infantry, and will join at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. C. Whitaker to Washington, D.C.; Major L. Graves to Fort Barrancas, Fla., relieving Capt. A. F. Pusch; Capt. J. A. Forree to St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. R. A. Ridge to New York, N.Y.; Capt. M. Eldredge report at Erie Proving Ground, Fort Clinton, Ohio; Capt. H. S. Townsend to East Norfolk, Mass., Hospital No. 34, vice Capt. A. E. Sullivan, Q.M.C.; Capt. T. Kenny to Fort McPherson, Ga., War Prison Barracks No. 1; Capt. L. Karow to Camp Shelby, Miss.; 1st Lieut. J. P. Tarry to Call Field, Texas, vice 1st Lieut. C. Brown, Q.M.C., relieved. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. R. B. Powers from further duty as zone supply officer at Jeffersonville, Ind.; Lieut. Col. C. H. Gray, Jr., to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. L. F. Garrard to Ancon, O., as department Q.M.C.; Major W. P. Simpson to Seattle, Wash.; Capt. W. W. Brackett to Orleans, Wis.; Capt. J. L. Douglas to Los Angeles, Cal.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Irving to Boston, Mass. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Officers to Manila on the transport sailing Feb. 5 for the purpose of installing standard accounting system, and upon completion of duty return to Washington, D.C.: First Lieut. S. W. Wallace and 2d Lieut. H. H. Maynard, Q.M.C. (Feb. 4, War D.)

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Major M. M. Cloud, M.C. (capt., U.S.A., retired), is honorably discharged as a major, M.C., only. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. C. C. McCulloch, Jr., to Boston, Mass., Northeastern Dept., as department surgeon; Col. W. J. L. Lyster to Otsego, N.D., Hospital No. 19; Major T. A. Burcham to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital No. 26; Capt. C. M. Benedict to Fort Douglas, Utah, Hospital No. 27; Capt. O. L. Blanks to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Capt. W. F. Nienstadt to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Bender to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Hospital No. 25. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Chicago, Ill., Hospital No. 32, Cooper Monoth Bldg., for temporary duty: Capt. J. H. Bryant, C. L. Fahnstock and I. Silverman. (Feb. 3, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. F. Pipes to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor; Lieut. Col. D. W.

(Continued on page 823.)



Tabulation of Battle Casualties by Combat Divisions

Twenty-ninth Division.					Thirty-first Division.					Thirty-second Division.					Thirty-third Division.					Thirty-fourth Division.					Thirty-fifth Division.					Thirty-sixth Division.					Thirty-seventh Division.					Thirty-eighth Division.					Thirty-ninth Division.					Fortieth Division.					Forty-first Division.					Forty-second Division.					Forty-third Division.					Forty-fourth Division.					Forty-fifth Division.					Forty-sixth Division.					Forty-seventh Division.					Forty-eighth Division.					Forty-ninth Division.					Fiftieth Division.					Fifty-first Division.					Fifty-second Division.					Fifty-third Division.					Fifty-fourth Division.					Fifty-fifth Division.					Fifty-sixth Division.					Fifty-seventh Division.					Fifty-eighth Division.					Fifty-ninth Division.					Sixtieth Division.					Sixty-first Division.					Sixty-second Division.					Sixty-third Division.					Sixty-fourth Division.					Sixty-fifth Division.					Sixty-sixth Division.					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## TABULATION OF BATTLE CASUALTIES BY DIVISIONS.

(Continued from page 822.)  
Eighty-ninth Division.

Units.	Killed in action.	Died of wounds.	Missing in action.	Prisoners.	Total.
Infantry regiments .....	359	221	96	87	1 385
Machine-gun battalions .....	354	221	95	86	1 355
Artillery regiments .....	355	161	123	98	0 837
T. M. Battery .....	356	166	61	41	2 270
Engr. reg. ....	341	24	13	6	0 10
Total .....	342	18	15	3	0 42
Artillery regiments .....	340	0	0	0	0 0
T. M. Battery .....	341	0	0	0	0 0
Engr. reg. ....	342	0	0	0	0 0
Total .....	314	0	0	0	0 0
Engr. reg. ....	314	22	20	3	0 45
Total .....	838	427	256	4	1,525

## Ninetyth Division.

Infantry regiments .....	357	201	78	45	3 827
Machine-gun battalions .....	358	247	84	43	6 380
Artillery regiments .....	359	213	57	108	22 400
T. M. Battery .....	360	233	79	77	4 393
Engr. reg. ....	348	6	3	2	0 11
Total .....	344	11	5	2	0 18
Artillery regiments .....	345	12	13	1	0 26
T. M. Battery .....	348	0	0	0	0 0
Engr. reg. ....	345	0	0	0	0 0
Total .....	315	0	0	0	0 0
Engr. reg. ....	315	19	8	9	0 30
Total .....	936	327	287	35	1,585

## Ninety-first Division.

Infantry regiments .....	361	277	78	89	3 446
Machine-gun battalions .....	362	210	64	100	11 475
Artillery regiments .....	363	308	64	101	9 271
T. M. Battery .....	364	142	41	62	2 247
Engr. reg. ....	346	3	1	0	0 3
Total .....	347	42	15	4	0 61
Artillery regiments .....	348	25	9	6	0 40
T. M. Battery .....	349	0	0	0	0 0
Engr. reg. ....	347	0	0	0	0 0
Total .....	348	0	0	0	0 0
T. M. Battery .....	348	0	0	0	0 0
Engr. reg. ....	316	0	0	0	0 0
Total .....	316	28	13	13	0 59
Total .....	934	275	470	38	1,702

## Ninety-second Division.

Infantry regiments .....	365	26	17	32	2 77
Machine-gun battalions .....	366	30	18	7	3 52
Artillery regiments .....	367	6	5	0	0 11
T. M. Battery .....	368	44	13	2	1 66
Engr. reg. ....	350	0	0	0	0 0
Total .....	351	0	0	0	0 0
Artillery regiments .....	349	0	0	0	0 0
T. M. Battery .....	350	0	0	0	0 0
Engr. reg. ....	351	0	0	0	0 0
Total .....	317	0	0	0	0 0
Engr. reg. ....	317	0	2	0	0 2
Total .....	109	50	47	5	211

## Ninety-third Division.

Infantry regiments .....	369	123	45	9	1 173
Machine-gun battalions .....	370	60	15	3	2 100
Artillery regiments .....	371	100	23	1	0 124
T. M. Battery .....	372	69	22	1	1 63
Total .....	372	105	8	4	469

## THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 821.)

## Medical Corps—Continued.

Lewis to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Lieut. Col. G. W. Cook to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; Lieut. Col. V. E. Miltenberger to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Lieut. Col. F. W. Townsend to Camp Knox, Stithville, Ky.; Major M. W. Clift to Detroit, Mich., Hospital No. 36; Major F. R. Shute to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson; Major W. B. Bowman to Washington; Major N. M. Owensby to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; Capt. W. W. Harrington to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. L. H. Mayer, Jr., to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor; Capt. R. W. Lowe to Washington; 1st Lieut. A. Towbin to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman (Feb. 4, War D.).

Officers to places specified for duty with general hospitals mentioned: Major P. C. Williams, Fort Bayard, N.M.; Capt. W. H. Haines, General Hospital No. 20, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. H. M. Strachan, General Hospital No. 20, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (Feb. 4, War D.).

## DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. R. L. Anglemire, D.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2, for duty. (Feb. 3, War D.).  
Major E. E. Buell, D.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2, for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.).  
Capt. J. E. Cox, D.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2, for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.).

## VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. W. H. Phalen, V.C., to El Paso, Texas, 9th Engrs., for duty. (Jan. 28, War D.).

## SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. C. P. Stone, San. C., to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., for duty. (Jan. 28, War D.).  
Capt. E. S. Jones, San. C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28, for duty. (Jan. 28, War D.).  
Resignation by 2d Lieut. E. F. Van Dyke, San. C., Corps of his commission as an officer is accepted for the good of the Service. (Jan. 31, War D.).  
Officers of San. C. to duty as follows: 1st Lieut. T. G. Goodwin to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; 2d Lieut. L. A. Love to San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Lieut. S. E. Brownlee to Linda Vista, Cal., Camp Kearny. (Jan. 31, War D.).  
Major E. A. Lovely, Jr., San. C., to Fort Douglas, Utah, Hospital No. 27, for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.).  
First Lieut. T. F. Keane, San. C., to Everman, Texas, Flying School, Barron Field, for duty. (Feb. 3, War D.).

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Col. R. S. Thomas from assignment to 218th Engrs., and from further duty at Camp Lewis, Wash., and will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and take station; Major H. W. Holland is detailed as assistant professor at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., and will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa.; Major C. W. Cochran is detailed as assistant professor at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Major C. H. Cunningham to Camp Lee, Va.; Capt. S. Malatesta to Washington; Capt. C. S. Jarvis to General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo.; Capt. A. L. Matthews to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash. (Feb. 4, War D.).  
Officers of C.E. from assignment to 211th Engrs., and assigned to 8th Engrs. They will then proceed without delay to Camp Courchesne, El Paso, Texas, for duty: Capt. C. De Witt and 1st Lieut. J. M. Harman. (Feb. 4, War D.).  
Capt. C. E. to duty as follows: M. O. Grenata, A. G. Matthews, to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. J. W. Hallock to Chief of Engrs., Capt. G. E. Robinson is assigned to 9th Engrs., Camp Cody, Deming, N.M.; Capt. W. E. Lorenzo to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. H. N. Bartlett is assigned to 9th Engrs., and to Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.; Capt. A. B. Shattuck, Jr., R. E. Hamilton, E. M. Caffey, J. C. Marshall, R. Whitaker, J. H. Casey, T. H. Nixon, L. T. Ross, to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. (Feb. 1, War D.).  
Officers, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for a course of instruction at the Engineer Officers' Training School: Major C. E. Perry, Capt. E. S. Beall, Jr., W. D. Volk, M. E.

Jepson, E. G. Sandberg, E. Stetler, 1st Lieut. W. McLean. (Feb. 1, War D.).

Major H. J. Weeks, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for a course of instruction at the Engineer Officers' Training School. (Feb. 1, War D.).  
Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. G. E. Edgerton to Jacksonville, Fla., and take station; Lieut. Col. H. P. Cameron to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for instruction; Majors P. T. Bock, N. Y. Du Hamel, A. P. von Deesten and Capt. S. T. Hoyt to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. J. W. Beebe to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. J. W. Smith to Camp Kearny, Cal.; Capt. R. M. Fox to Fort Bayard, N.M.; Capt. M. C. Pomeroy and G. A. Watkins to Washington, D.C.; Capt. R. H. Gentry to Fort Riley, Kas.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Jeans to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. (Feb. 3, War D.).

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. O. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Officers, Ord. Dept., are assigned to duty as assistants to the zone supply officer, Atlanta, Ga.: Capt. C. K. Averill, 1st Lieut. W. Armstrong, A. A. Martiney. (Jan. 28, War D.).  
Officers of O.D., to duty as follows: Major C. S. Demarest to Navy Landing, N.J.; Major L. C. Furrer to Washington, D.C.; Major B. S. Underwood from duty at Ottawa, Canada, and will take station at Toronto; Major R. L. Laughler to Watertown, Mass., Watertown Arsenal; Capt. F. H. Keller to San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. P. Williams to St. Louis, Mo. (Jan. 29, War D.).

Col. A. Wass, O.D., to Nitro, W.Va., and assume command of the Explosives Plant "C." (Jan. 30, War D.).  
Capt. A. B. Sanders, O.D., to Chief of Ordnance for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.).

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Col. H. B. Jordan will assume duty as constructing Q.M. at Rock Island Arsenal; Lieut. Col. C. H. Grant to Brest, France as a witness in the trial of Capt. Colgan, Air Service, and other officers charged with being stowaways; Major C. E. Ellis to Amstel, N.J.; Major S. H. Frank to Governors Island, N.Y., New York Arsenal; Major J. P. Smith to Washington, D.C.; Major F. M. Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio; Capt. J. S. Bates to Amstel, N.J.; Capt. J. W. S. Peters to Detroit, Mich.; Capt. W. W. Harris, Jr., to Picon, Ark., as C.O. of the Picon Acid Plant; Capt. J. B. Bubb to Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. A. B. Sanders to Nitro, W.Va.; Capt. F. H. Keller is relieved from duty at San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas, and will proceed to Rock Hill. (Feb. 4, War D.).

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. F. H. Miles, Jr., from Washington to Amstel, N.J., as C.O. of arsenals to be located at Amstel, N.J., and Tullytown, Pa.; Majors H. J. Smith and P. Dove to Washington; Capt. G. Halstead is detailed as assistant professor at Ohio State College, Columbus, Ohio; Capt. H. R. Corson to Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. F. Robinson to New York, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Brooks to Nitro, W.Va. (Feb. 3, War D.).

## SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Morse, S.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.).  
Second Lieut. G. A. Johnson, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 28, War D.).  
Capt. F. P. Turner, S.C., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.).

Officers of S.C. assigned to duty with Medical Dept., Camp Meade, Md., for duty in base hospital: Capt. R. J. Walters, 2d Lieut. T. M. Crowley. (Jan. 21, War D.).  
Officers of S.C. to duty with Medical Dept.: They will proceed to Army general hospitals for duty: Capt. T. Kinsane to General Hospital No. 39, Long Beach, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Baggett to General Hospital No. 24, Parkview Station, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Jan. 31, War D.).

Officers of S.C. to camps specified for duty in base hospitals: Capt. A. W. Heivern, Camp Kearny, Cal.; Scott J. Kennedy, Camp Lewis, Wash.; E. E. G. Roberts, Camp Gordon, Ga.; Viljoen, Camp Jackson, S.C.; 1st Lieut. A. Azonardi, Camp Dix, N.J.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Lufkin, Camp Travis, Texas. (Jan. 31, War D.).  
Capt. R. H. Wingert, S.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 31, War D.).

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Col. A. H. Griswold to New York, N.Y., office of the department S.O.; Major J. F. Dillon to San Francisco, Cal., for duty in D.S.O.; Major O. V. Wilcomb to Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. H. Hopson to Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, with 5th Field Sig. Bn.; 2d Lieut. J. L. Ott, Jr., with Medical Department, Camp Upton, N.Y. (Feb. 4, War D.).

## AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR OF AIR SERVICE.

Lieut. Col. W. Thaw, Air Ser. (Aero.), will proceed from Washington, D.C., to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer that place for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.).

Officers Air Ser. (Aero.), to Everman, Texas, Barron Field, for duty: 2d Lieut. C. B. Kennedy, J. H. Wilson. (Jan. 28, War D.).  
Second Lieut. W. A. Churchill, Air Ser. (Aero.), to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., Emerson Field, for duty. (Jan. 28, War D.).

First Lieut. J. W. Frewer, Air Ser. (Aero.), to Fort Omaha, Nebr., for duty. (Jan. 28, War D.).  
Lieut. Col. W. A. Atkinson, Air Ser., to 1st Reserve Wing, Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y., and assume command. (Jan. 30, War D.).

Capt. J. D. Morey, Air Ser. (Aero.), to Everman, Texas, Barron Field for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.).

Capt. E. J. Ralph, Air Ser. (Aero.), to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.).

Col. J. C. Morrow, Air Ser., to military hospital, Cooperstown, N.Y., for treatment. (Jan. 31, War D.).

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. N. Reynolds, Washington; 1st Lieut. W. H. Higginbotham to Arcadia, Los Angeles Co., Cal.; 2d Lieut. S. N. West to March Field, Riverside, Cal. (Jan. 31, War D.).

Officers of Air Service to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. M. F. Harmon to New York, N.Y., and to Ancon, Panama; Major H. F. Wehrle to Arcadia, Fla., Carlstrom Field; Capt. C. A. Turner to Douglas, Ariz.; Capt. G. W. Gibson to Washington; 1st Lieut. P. Merriman to Arcadia, Fla., Carlstrom Field; 1st Lieut. L. G. Meister and C. Miller to Dayton, Ohio; 2d Lieut. C. H. Anglin to San Antonio, Texas. (Feb. 3, War D.).

Officers of Air Service to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty: Capt. J. W. Ramsey and 2d Lieut. H. C. Gamble. (Feb. 3, War D.).

Major T. W. Vreem, A.S.A., now on duty in Washington, will proceed to Camp Meade, Md., to determine his fitness for permanent appointment in the Regular Army. (Feb. 1, War D.).  
Capt. F. A. Baker, Air Ser. (Production), to New York, N.Y., 389 Madison Ave., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.).

## CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. J. V. Spring, Cav., from present duties at Camp Travis, Texas, to report to commanding general, Camp Travis, for duty with 14th Cavalry. (Feb. 3, War D.).  
Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. M. R. Fisher, Cav., is made permanent. (Feb. 3, War D.).

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

26TH—Major C. H. Tate, 26th F.A., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 3, War D.).  
38th—Second Lieut. L. B. McSpadden, 38th F.A., to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty. (Feb. 3, War D.).

127TH—Capt. L. H. Davis, 127th F.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as a student officer at the Cavalry Officers' School. (Feb. 3, War D.).

## Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Col. H. E. Merr, F.A., from Camp Lewis, Wash., to Washington temporary duty. (Feb. 3, War D.).  
Capt. R. Merriek, F.A., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty. (Feb. 3, War D.).

Capt. J. A. Mulherrin, F.A., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty. (Feb. 3, War D.).

Capt. M. N. Reed and 1st Lieut. R. S. Fox, F.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as student officers at that school. (Feb. 4, War D.).

Resignation by First 2d Lieut. D. Henry, F.A., as an officer in the Army is accepted. (Feb. 4, War D.).

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The following C.A.C. officers, stationed at Fort MacArthur, Texas, are relieved from present assignment and will report at coast defenses indicated for duty: Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.—Capt. C. O. Brown, W. J. Johnson and R. Ryan, 1st Lieut. C. E. Berry, G. W. MacClure and C. W. MacFarlane, 2d Lieut. E. N. Ostrom, J. W. Miner and N. W. Enz. Fort Worden, Wash.—Capt. C. H. Osborne, A. K. Chambers and W. Mayer, 1st Lieut. F. L. MacFarlane and C. L. Kennett. (Feb. 3, War D.).

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. T. Ridgway from command of Coast Defenses of Portland to San Francisco, Cal., and take first available transport for Hawaii to command Coast Defenses of Oahu; Col. A. L. Rhoades to Fort Totten, N.Y., and assume command of 44th Artillery (C.A.C.); Major H. Lee to Washington; Major C. Hines, C.A.C., will report to Chief of Coast Artillery, Washington. (Feb. 3, War D.).

Lieut. Col. F. M. Green, C.A.C., as professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. (Feb. 3, War D.).  
Major G. P. Anderson, C.A.C., as professor at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. (Feb. 3, War D.).

Capt. L. I. Harvey, C.A.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Feb. 4, War D.).

Capt. W. S. McWade, Inf., is detailed as professor at Minneapolis public high schools, Minneapolis, Minn. (Feb. 4, War D.).

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. S. Tallafiero, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 4, War D.).

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. I. Muir to Camp Lee, Va.; Lieut. Col. C. F. Leonard is detailed as professor at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Lieut. Col. L. P. Ford to Washington; Major H. F. Chinner to Camp Lee, Va.; Major Robert W. Butler to Camp Travis, Texas; Major E. H. Barlow to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Capt. R. G. Greiverson to Kansas City, Mo. (Feb. 3, War D.).

Col. W. H. Bertach, Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a colonel of Inf., by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a colonel is announced, to date from Feb. 2, 1919. (Feb. 3, War D.).

Col. C. Miller, Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a colonel of Inf., by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a colonel is announced, to date from Feb. 2, 1919. (Feb. 3, War D.).

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. T. H. Cunningham to Charleston, S.C.; Lieut. Col. J. R. White will report in person to The Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office; Major E. B. McKenna to St. Ignace College, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. B. A. Ball to Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio; Capt. A. L. Tuttle to Wesley College, Greenville, Texas; Capt. A. T. Newman to University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Capt. A. G. Merry to Columbia University, New York city; Capt. T. G. Bond to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., with 36th Inf. (Feb. 4, War D.).

Capt. H. F. Halversen, Inf., to Fort Snelling, Minn., General Hospital No. 29, for further treatment. (Feb. 4, War D.).  
Col. O. R. Wolfe, Inf., to Camp Fremont, Cal., and assume command of that camp. (Feb. 4, War D.).

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. I. T. Creswell, Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 3, War D.).  
The temporary promotion of 1st Lieut. W. F. Stromeyer, Inf., to be captain from Aug. 5, 1917, to fill a vacancy which occurred Jan. 20, 1918, is announced. (Feb. 3, War D.).

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. L. Brechemin, retired, from duty at headquarters of Northeastern Dept. to home and from active duty. (Feb. 3, War D.).  
Lieut. Col. B. B. Ray, retired, to home and from active duty. (Feb. 4, War D.).

Capt. H. M. Hobbs, retired, will report to U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., for duty until the end of the academic year, Aug. 20, 1919, when he will proceed to his home and will stand relieved from active duty. (Feb. 4, War D.).

Major R. Field, retired, from St. Louis, Mo., to home and from further active duty. (Feb. 3, War D.).  
Capt. M. M. Cloud, retired, from Los Angeles, Cal., to home and from further active duty. (Feb. 3, War D.).  
Capt. D. L. May, retired, to home and from active duty. (Feb. 3, War D.).

## MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Lieut. Col. L. A. Kunsig, M.T.C. (Inf.), to Fort Wayne, Mich., and assume command at that station. (Feb. 3, War D.).  
Second Lieut. P. T. Caldwell, M.T.C., to Gum Springs, Va., for duty with M.T. Co. 553. (Feb. 3, War D.).

## MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Col. L. D. Greene, U.S.A., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty in charge of Militia affairs of that department. (Feb. 4, War D.).

Officers to Camp Lee for duty with Infantry Officers' School: Major J. Sidorowicz, Capt. F. L. Culin, Jr., G. F. Smith, Inf., and O. H. Rathke, Q.M.C.; 1st Lieut. F. X. Perron, Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. H. Twilchell, Q.M.C. (Feb. 3, War D.).

Officers relieved from duty with 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md., and to Camp Lee, Va., for duty with 155th Depot Brigade: Lieut. Col. A. H. Davidson, Cav., and C. N. Peaster, Inf. (Feb. 3, War D.).

Capt. R. W. Goulet, U.S.A., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Luxembourg. (Feb. 3, War D.).

First Sergt. W. Bailey, Army Service Schools Det., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 1, War D.).

The following officers, now patients at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, are relieved from assignment to 19th Div., Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa: Col. S. W. Parker, Inf., and Major L. A. Clary, M.O. (Feb. 4, War D.).

Major W. J. Stokes, U.S.A., to Washington, D.C., and report to Surgeon General for duty in his office. (Feb. 4, War D.).

## ARMY G.C.M.'S.

Lieut. Henrik Antell, 49th Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. at Governors Island, N.Y., on July 12, 1918, of violation of the 95th A.W. in that while prison officer and having charge and custody of prisoners in Camp Merritt, N.J., guardhouse he permitted cruelty to prisoners from the period extending from April 12 to June 10, permitting non-commissioned officers, members of the guard, and certain prisoners to beat and otherwise abuse prisoners, and of having on May 19 permitted Batin, Sergt. Major Richard Gladstone, 49th Inf., while on duty as a sergeant in the guardhouse to beat and abuse Pvt. Joseph J. Meyers, Co. K, 49th Inf., in his presence without taking any measures to prevent such attack. The court sentenced him to be dismissed the Service and be imprisoned at hard labor for ten years. President Wilson confirmed so much of the sentence as involved dismissal, but suspended its execution and ordered Lieutenant Antell to be restored to duty. (G.C.M. 240, War Dept. Nov. 13, 1918.).

Lieut. William A. Swanson, Inf., was convicted at Camp Lewis, Wash., on Oct. 1 of violation of the 95th A.W. in that on Aug. 26, with intent to deceive his commanding officer, Col. B. B. Hyer, 166th Depot Brigade, he endorsed a check for \$71.88, with the statement that the check was given in good faith but owing to an automobile accident he was compelled to use funds in his bank which covered the check, although in fact he had no funds there; of having on Aug. 24 received Lieut



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**CAMP BENNING PROJECT REJECTED.**

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has disapproved the War Department's plan to buy Camp Benning, Ga., as a future training camp. Camp Benning was organized as a training school for Field Artillery officers, and was not completed in time to be used during hostilities. The War Department suggested to the Senate Committee that it would be advisable to maintain Camp Benning as a training camp. Before the committee voted to disapprove the War Department's suggestion, Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, was given an opportunity to present arguments favoring the War Department plan.

**OUR FORCES COMING OUT OF RUSSIA.**

That the American forces which have been operating with Allied troops in Russia will shortly be ordered out of the Archangel area of hostilities can be stated on excellent authority. An agreement is said to have been reached with Great Britain to allow withdrawal of the American fighting units. What is behind this retirement cannot be fathomed, but it can be stated that the

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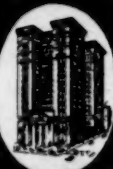
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constant airing of the Russian situation in the United States Senate has had little or no effect in bringing about the decision. The United States forces in northern Russia, where they have been fighting against the Bolshevik troops, number 5,419 men, composed of the 339th Infantry, 1st Battalion of the 350th Engineers, 337th Field Hospital and the 337th Ambulance Company. These forces are in command of Col. George E. Stewart and have been scattered thinly over about 400 miles of front. American casualties in the Russian operations up to early in January totaled 6 officers and 121 men killed or died of wounds and other causes; 7 officers and 144 men wounded, and 2 officers and 118 men sick.

**ADDITIONAL PAY FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.**

The Comptroller of the Treasury made a ruling on Feb. 4 which will facilitate the settlement of claims for additional pay by a large number of discharged soldiers. He decides that the Director of Finance of the War Department is authorized to adjust the claims of soldiers whose records were complete at the time of their discharge in cases where the construction of the law is not involved. More than 8,000 of these claims, some of them four months delayed, are on file with the Auditor of the War Department. The majority of these will be settled under the ruling by the Treasury Department, as in most of them the rights of the soldier are clearly defined.

**COURSE OF STUDY AT WEST POINT.**

In compliance with the request of the War Department made in November, 1918, the general committee of the Academic Board of the U.S. Military Academy has submitted to the Superintendent a report on the course of study at the Military Academy covering the suggestions made in the War Department's requests relative to a revision of the curriculum. Owing to its length we reserve it for another week.

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**INADEQUATE NAVY PERSONNEL.**

The House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 31 unanimously reported the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 15539) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as noted on another page. Unanimity, it was admitted in debate by Chairman Padgett and Representative Butler of the committee, had been reached because of a cable message from the President, "who insisted and desired very earnestly the three-year program." It appears that Secretary Daniels asked the President if conditions in Europe made any change advisable, and that the President replied to the effect that nothing had occurred to warrant changing his recommendation. The President's message was held in strict confidence, and no maneuvering of House leaders could induce Mr. Padgett to disclose its text. Representative Butler, who will be the new chairman of the Naval Committee, said of his sudden turn from opposition to acquiescence: "I decided at the last minute to vote for this measure which the Government favored. I tell you it was because of information which came to the committee just before the vote, information that led me to believe serious complications might arise if the measure did not pass. You can put two and two together and arrive at your own conclusions as to what the nature of that message was."

The House in debating the bill showed a disposition to question nearly all its provisions—and well they might; for aside from providing for a second three-year building program the bill appears to plan for a quick descent from the great Navy of to-day to one powerless to fight for lack of sufficient personnel. Despite the advice of Admiral Mayo, the convincing statements of the experts whose ability has caused them to be named chiefs of the bureaus of the department, and even the conservative statements of Secretary Daniels, the Naval Committee hewed out a bill of its own that has been catapulted into the House by a unanimous vote, and has landed before a dazed naval establishment, which may well be confused by its singular ramifications on matters that will make or break the great Navy of whose record the people of this country are extremely and justifiably proud.

After thoroughly studying the provisions of the Naval Appropriations bill, it is the consensus of expert opinion in the Navy Department that the legislation proposed therein is wholly inadequate, in the personnel provisions in particular, to meet the needs of the Navy to-day, much less the Navy of the future, and that should the defects in the measure fail of the remedy of adequacy the Navy as a fighting arm of first importance may as well be interned in York river or tied up at the navy yards. This appears to be a radical statement, but in the light of the legislation recommended by the Bureau of Navigation relative to personnel—conservative estimates based on the requirements to make the Navy efficient—the statement is wholly justified. The provisions advised by the bureau experts were for taking into the permanent personnel enough men to meet a shortage now considered nearly as dangerous as at the beginning of the war, when the Navy was not ready to fight because of a lack of trained personnel. And it must be remembered that the Navy as a whole was not fully ready until one year after the United States entered the war.

The bill puts the personnel at 225,000, and of this 82,000 is temporary, for manning the vessels of the Shipping Board, leaving 143,000 as the permanent personnel. This last figure is 53,000 less than the number actually computed, ship by ship, as required for the ships of the Navy alone. The Bureau of Navigation opinion gave 350,000 men as a comfortable margin to do all the work required, but it asked only 217,000 permanent personnel and such reserves as were necessary to man the merchant ships. Approximately 75,000 men short of the carefully considered requirements are allowed by the bill, a shortage as serious as it is large.

But that is not all. When the emergency ceases the Navy, according to law, must place its entire Reserve Force, except those men who at their own request are continued on duty afloat, on inactive duty. This means the loss of every Reservist on shore, no matter how necessary his service; of all aviation personnel, except a few officers, because the air force is made up of Reserves. Every cost accountant, technical assistant, about all the clerical force on shore in the department, at navy yards, naval stations, etc., also go out. Since there has been no increase from the civil service, and because civilians under civil service now in the Navy number less than when the war began, the Navy will be quite unable to function for the want of civilian personnel to do the work.

Again, every officer temporarily appointed or promoted reverts to his former status six months after peace is proclaimed, regardless of the fact that the Navy actually needs 8,716 officers of the line and to-day has only 2,501. Thus the Navy will be shorn of all officers not in the Permanent Establishment. Since the Navy is compelled



to release nearly every man enlisted during the emergency, it is plain to be seen that neither the men nor the officers to operate the Navy afloat or ashore will be available. To forestall this dangerous condition and keep the Navy from disintegrating almost entirely, Capt. Harris Laning, acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, offered the committee a draft of a bill relative to personnel based upon expert knowledge of the requirements. The committee totally ignored the provisions of this proposed measure and now recommends legislation absolutely inadequate. Our ships, officered and manned with the scant force the committee would authorize, would be impotent in a battle against a power having fewer but adequately manned fighting craft.

The bill provides that "officers comprising the temporary commissioned and warrant personnel of the Navy and Naval Reserve Force on active duty shall be eligible for transfer and appointment in the Regular Navy in the grades or ranks held by them on the date of transfer in the proportion not to exceed 200 in the grade of lieutenant, 200 in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), and 300 in the grade of ensign," etc. Only 700, in face of the fact that the permanent strength called for in the bill is 5,499 officers, whereas the Navy now has only 2,501! With these 700 officers and about 450 from the Naval Academy the Navy will have 3,651 officers, or 1,848 less than demanded for permanent strength; leaving no officers at all for the temporary strength the bill sets up. Is it to wonder that Navy officers of long experience are literally growing gray over the puzzle? And what is the result? It is the fact that 3,695 line officers will have to do the work of 7,499 authorized by the bill, and the bill bars the way to obtain additional officer personnel. This restriction of transfer from the temporary personnel to the limit of 700, when all the men who can qualify for commissions are so urgently needed, is taking a flying leap in the direction of ruin for an incomparable fighting force. It means ships half officered, ships inadequately maintained, no officer force for the costly craft under construction, and an utter breakdown of the morale of the Navy Service.

The Navy has proved its worth in this world war and the American people are unquestionably of the mind of Admiral Mayo when he said: "I think we are all agreed now that had America spent a few millions before the war for preparedness she would not have had to spend many billions in war, and had she spent a few hundred millions there would not have been any war." The Navy is the nation's insurance. It has declared great dividends upon the small premiums paid from the days of the Revolutionary War to these days of the European war. Americans are convinced of that fact and woe be it to the politicians and others who would tear down the magnificent and solid structure of the United States Navy.

#### SCANDALOUS ABUSE OF THE ARMY.

Having made plans for the raising of an Army of nearly 4,000,000 men; having trained them at home and abroad so effectively that in combat with the enemy they were the equal of the best troops among the Allied armies and in fighting quality superior to the Germans; having played a major part in putting a larger force across the Atlantic Ocean than Great Britain put in France and second only to the French in numbers, and having demobilized nearly five times as many troops as Great Britain has been able to do—having done all this, the officers of the Regular Army are now coming into their reward at the hands of a grateful Republic. This reward, as the pages of the Congressional Record show during the past seven days, consists of scandalous abuse, charges of gross favoritism to their own members, and one accusation which Congressman Meyer London, of New York, said was "the most serious charge that I ever heard." It was that "a number of military enterprises and a number of assaults were ordered on unknown ground solely for spectacular purposes."

Mr. Gallivan began this attack in the House on Feb. 1, following up a previous attack on "certain members of the high command in France" by stating that soldiers coming back from France told him that "when they were fighting the Huns in front of them they had to watch for a few Huns behind them." On being pressed for an explanation of this charge he said: "The very militarism which they have gone abroad to batter down they found in their own ranks behind them." He then alluded to the "men who have been guilty of cruel wrongs to our soldier boys." Mr. Saunders, of Virginia, asked the speaker for a clearer explanation of this "horrid idea" that there were Huns in the American Army and Mr. Gallivan declared the soldiers referred "to the Hun autocracy which they saw exemplified in our own ranks in the actions of some of their own officers" of the American Army. He continued: "I am assured on the highest authority that these unjust and unfair actions are credited to the so-called 'Leavenworth clique.'" Again being pressed for an explanation as to what he meant by that term Mr. Gallivan said "we have certain Army schools at Leavenworth, and these men who come out of Leavenworth have become closely banded together. Whether General Pershing is at the head, front and center of the 'Leavenworth clique' I cannot say, but it is well known that the controlling influence of his staff were members of the 'Leavenworth clique.'" He also declared this influence extended to the General Staff in Washington. Mr. Little made the charge that on the morning after the battle of the Argonne when a division came out of the battle "a member of this clique from general headquarters came down the day after the

battle . . . and wrote in a report the most disgraceful, villainous, villification of the American soldier that was ever made in the history of the world."

Mr. Siegel, of New York, furthered this general assault on the character and ability of Army officers on Feb. 3 by introducing a resolution providing for the appointment of eight members to investigate: All charges that have been made on the floor of the House affecting the U.S. Army at home and abroad; complaints regarding the report that no records can be found of at least 10,000 men who went abroad with the U.S. Army and that their names have not been accounted for; the delivery of mail abroad; the manner and methods by which payments of allotments and salaries have been made; and all complaints regarding treatment being accorded our troops on transports and in hospitals. In the preamble of the resolution there was a reference to statements that "have appeared in the public press affecting the standing of a general who helped to make the draft a success" which was as near as his resolution came to personal allusions. Mr. Siegel followed this up on Feb. 4 by sending General Pershing a cable message reading, "Your efficiency and fairness impugned in Congress; do you favor an immediate Congressional investigation?"

On Feb. 5 in both Senate and House there was another field day for a display of this kind of abuse and also of extraordinary ignorance of military affairs on the part of the speakers. Senator Freylinghuysen, in discussing the plan to give Generals March, Pershing and Bliss and Lieutenant Generals Liggett and Bullard permanent rank in those grades, said "there is a grave suspicion that there was studied favoritism shown by those in authority; that many officers of the National Guard and the National Army were discriminated against and that Regular Army men were favored. There is every reason, too, for the belief that promotions in America were more rapid, more the result of influence than at the battlefield." He stated not only that Major Gen. Henry P. McCain holds the temporary rank of major general, but that he was summarily removed from his post as The Adjutant General, whereas it is perfectly well known that General McCain asked to be sent to the command of troops in the hope of going to France with a combat division, and was made a permanent major general of the line by special act of Congress. And Mr. Freylinghuysen urged the Senate to wait and see what responsibility General March, as Chief of Staff, might have had for the "blunders and grave mistakes" of the War Department before conferring higher permanent rank upon him. To this he added that General March had "extraordinary, almost autocratic powers." In the House Mr. McCulloch, of Ohio, on the same day, read a letter from a constituent reciting complaints of Ohio soldiers with the 332d Infantry stationed at Cattaro, Dalmatia, in which they charged their officers with drunkenness "with the exception of one lieutenant," and that they were being fed upon Italian rations and were not getting enough food.

We have heard much in the last five years of the horrors of war and of the hideousness of the acts of the German soldiery, and of late our newspapers have been filled with tales and charges as to the brutality of the Bolshevik government in Russia. But none of these things can compare for cold-blooded malice nor for degradation of cruelty with the attacks in Congress on the honor, reputation, and professional ability of the officers of the Regular Army.

On the flimsiest of evidence, on statements often obviously inspired by self-interest or malice, the authors of such attacks are ready to condemn without a hearing; and to punish at once without judicial procedure in the cruelest way, by attacks on reputation that are difficult to meet and that, however unfounded, leave a lasting sting. If wrongs and injustices have occurred they should be righted, and they may be so far as humanly possible under the orderly procedure of military or of civil law. But they cannot be righted by dealing out indiscriminate charges and by the attempted murder of reputations witnessed in the last week, a slaughter that in the end will but create so many ghosts to walk abroad and bring retribution and shame not only to Congress but to the American people who permit such attacks to go unchecked and unreprieved.

#### PROMOTION OF N.R.F. OFFICERS.

Officers of the rank of Lieutenant commander and above in the Naval Reserve Force, on duty with the U. S. Navy, were genuinely surprised and deeply concerned when it became known that Secretary of the Navy Daniels did not intend to carry out the evident intent of the law permitting Reserve officers in those grades to be selected for promotion. The Secretary's explanation is far from satisfying to the Reserve officers of the higher grades; it is that as the law requires the board for selection to be the same that selects officers of the Regular Navy, the addition to the duties of the board of the selection for promotion of officers of the Naval Reserve "adds an almost overwhelming amount of extra work on the board." It is quite generally agreed that it is not advisable to have the existing board of permanent rear admirals perform the work; but the Reserve officers believe that action could be taken on their cases without awaiting new legislation by Congress as proposed by Secretary Daniels. The proposed legislation, as has been noted, provides in time of war or emergency for additional boards for the selection of

officers of the Naval Reserve Force of and above rank of lieutenant commander, to be composed of not less than five officers of the Navy senior in rank to the officers to be selected for promotion. The point made by the Naval Reserve officers of higher grades is that if their promotions must await action by Congress they may lose all chance for promotion—and there appears to be a suspicion among some of them that the Secretary is more than willing to have this result follow. The high ranking Reserve officers cannot be retained indefinitely, and many wish to return to their private business now; they are frequently placed on inactive duty if their services can be spared, and to be selected they must be "in active service." The delay, from the standpoint of the Reserve officer, is in danger of preventing many promotions, postponing the selections until most of these officers are on inactive duty or until the national emergency will have ceased to exist. This would withhold from many Reserve officers the rank and pay they feel they are justly entitled to receive. Naval Reserve officers assert that of all the lieutenants and lieutenant commanders of the N.R.F. detailed on sea duty during the war not a single one has received promotion, and regard this as unjust discrimination. There are 280,000 men of the Naval Reserve Force who have been on Navy duty during the war and the Reserve officers feel that they are entitled to consideration.

#### EXCELLENT OFFICER MATERIAL FOR NEW ARMY.

It has taken less than three months to demonstrate the wisdom of the War Department's policy, announced shortly after the armistice was signed, of canvassing the officer personnel of the Army as to its desires relative to discharge. The demobilization having reached the million mark during the latter part of January, General March, Chief of Staff, in his interview with the press on Feb. 1, announced the figures affecting officers. These figures showed a very commendable percentage of officers who had expressed a desire to enter the Regular Establishment and make the Army their career. The reservoir of officer material in this country provides for the commissioned personnel 4,293 men who have been trained during the war, the greater proportion of them being college graduates who have been fitted by training and experience to take their places in the Army. That so large a reservoir is available is extremely creditable to the spirit and morale which from the very beginning of the induction of our young men into the Army was manifested on every hand, and it is also an earnest of the high character of the Regular officers whose training and instruction is reflected in these newer men of the commissioned grades. With this new material and the greatly strengthened Officers' Reserve, backed as it is by nearly two years of intensive training for war, the nation may well rest content that for the U.S. Army of the future there is already laid a solid foundation undreamed of in the past, and which would have been impossible of realization but for our entrance into the European war determined to put every ounce of power back of the effort.

#### LOCATION OF A.E.F. UNITS.

A new table of locations of units of the American Expeditionary Force on Jan. 16, made public on Feb. 4 by the War Department, shows no changes in the composition of the Army of Occupation, but indicates that the 5th, 7th, 28th, 33d and 79th Divisions of the occupying forces and the 25th and 88th Divisions constituted the army on the line of communications. The 7th Division was at Saizerais, having been moved from Euzein, and the 28th was at Colombey-les-Belles, having been transferred from Haudicourt. The only changes in command noted were Major Gen. Charles H. Martin assigned to the 90th Division, vice Brig. Gen. Joseph P. O'Neill, and Major Gen. Peter E. Traub to the 41st Division. No commander was announced for the 83d Division, formerly under Major Gen. E. F. Glenn, who has returned to this country. A reassignment of corps and divisions gave the following as the present organizations: 1st Army, 1st Corps, consisting of the 36th, 78th and 80th Divisions, and the 5th Corps of the 26th, 29th and 2d; 2d Army, 6th Corps, 5th, 7th and 33d Divisions, and the 9th Corps consisting of the 25th, 79th and 88th Divisions; 3d Army, 3d Corps, 1st, 2d and 32d Divisions; 4th Corps, 3d, 4th and 42d Divisions; 7th Corps, 89th and 90th Divisions.

#### NATIONAL GUARD APPROPRIATIONS.

The fact that the House Committee on Military Affairs has tentatively approved an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for maintenance of the National Guard does not mean that the committee will not approve any larger appropriation than this. The \$3,000,000 was merely one item of the amount requested. Committee members are still considering the annual Army Appropriation bill, and the rider concerning the reorganization of the Army. Their approval of the complete Militia program is suspended until it can be considered with the other Army legislation. The strength of the National Guard as authorized by the National Defense Act is 106,000 officers and men as a minimum and 424,000 as a maximum. The appropriation necessary to provide for this authorized number ranges from \$14,000,000 to \$55,000,000, according to the number of men recruited into the National Guard. In any event, the program submitted to the House committee calls for an appropriation of \$14,000,000 as a minimum.



## SENIOR OFFICERS OF LINE, U.S.A.

The senior officer in each grade of the Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Infantry of the Regular Army, as shown on the lineal list in the office of The Adjutant General of the Army on Feb. 2, 1919, with permanent rank and temporary rank, is as follows:

**Cavalry.**—Col. W. E. Wilder; Lieut. Col. M. W. Rowell (Temp. Col.); Major M. O. Bigelow (Col., U. S. A.); Capt. F. P. Amos (Temp. Lieut. Col.); 1st Lieut. I. C. Holm (Temp. Capt.); 2d Lieut. W. Battle (Temp. 1st Lieut.).

**Field Artillery.**—Col. E. A. Millar (Brig. Gen., U. S. A.); Lieut. Col. T. E. Merrill (Temp. Col.); Major G. M. Brooke (Col., U. S. A.); Capt. W. Bryden; 1st Lieut. E. B. Edwards (Major, U. S. A.); 2d Lieut. L. H. Lathrop (Temp. 1st Lieut.).

**Coast Artillery.**—Col. S. E. Allen; Lieut. Col. G. G. Heiner; Major H. L. Steele (Temp. Col.); Capt. E. D. Powers (Col., U. S. A.); 1st Lieut. J. W. Churchill; 2d Lieut. P. W. Rutledge (Temp. 1st Lieut.).

**Infantry.**—Col. J. A. Irons; Lieut. Col. H. J. Hunt (Temp. Col.); Major J. S. Offey (Col., U. S. A.); Capt. R. E. Grinstead (Col., U. S. A.); 1st Lieut. P. S. Wood (Temp. Capt.); 2d Lieut. E. M. Frederick (Capt., U. S. A.).

An examination of Par. 107, S.O. 266, War Dept., 1917, as published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 8, 1917, shows that the present senior second lieutenants in the various arms as given above were all appointed provisional second lieutenants in the very large class of Oct. 20, 1917. Wingate Battle was No. 14 among the 357 Cavalry appointees of that date; Louis H. Lathrop was No. 49 among 261 Field Artillery appointees; Paul W. Rutledge was No. 130 among 474 Coast Artillery officers appointed; and Eugene M. Frederick No. 274 among 1,004 Infantry appointees named in S.O. 266, 1917. Subsequent to the commissioning of the class of Oct. 20, 1917, the Senate confirmed the provisional nominations made April 6, 1918, of the fifth class of provisionals, in which were some forty-nine Cavalry, thirty-three Field Artillery and 203 Infantry appointees. There have been a large number of honorable discharges, as well as resignations, from among the provisional officers, especially since the signing of the armistice, and these, of course, must be taken into account by the juniors studying the lists to determine their prospects for promotion.

## GENERAL CROWDER'S RECORD CLEAR.

The publication in both daily and weekly newspapers of Feb. 1 of a story tending to show that there was antagonism toward Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, on the part of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, was brought to the latter's notice on that day. General March refused to comment on an "unsigned" article. For some months the rumor that the two generals were at cross purposes has been circulating, finally reaching the stage where it was asserted that General March had reprimanded General Crowder for allowing suggestions to come from the latter's office concerning physical exercises that citizens might practice preceding induction into the Service. The reports had it that General March resented this "encroachment on his prerogative," and that notation of a reprimand had been made on General Crowder's record. Secretary of War Baker effectively exploded the myth by stating that "there is nothing whatever on General Crowder's record that is in any way prejudicial to him."

A further unofficial statement from the War Department was given out at the Press Bureau on Feb. 4 with the purpose of clearing away all doubt that the record of General Crowder, whose unexampled service in connection with the operation of the Selective Service law has won him the high regard of the people of the country, is without blemish. It was stated unequivocally on the authority of Secretary of War Baker that General Crowder's record is perfectly clear and that there is not the slightest basis for the reports. The single incident which is considered the probable basis for these rumors occurred in the spring of 1918 when General Crowder had completed his work on the outline of the law providing for the second draft. On examining this outline General March took a different view from General Crowder on the matter of induction, and he wrote a letter to the Judge Advocate General, couched in the usual terms of a chief to a subordinate officer, in which he pointed out his views as to induction. That was no cause for complaint, evidently; but General Crowder did protest when in the digest of this matter as it appeared in the "Resumé of Important Papers in the Day's Work" (which is issued daily from the office of the Chief of Staff) the point of difference as stated by General March took on the appearance of rather harsh criticism, separated as it was from the context. General Crowder placed his protest before Secretary Baker, stating that as this "Resumé" went out to all chiefs of bureaus and other officers in the War Department the seeming criticism was in reality a reprimand and that he (General Crowder) would so regard it were it to apply to any other officer. General Crowder stressed the point that there was not the slightest reason for conveying such an impression. According to the War Department's unofficial statement Secretary Baker wrote a letter to General Crowder in which he quite agreed with his view of the matter and in which he said that he personally would change the objectionable paragraph in the "Resumé," at the same time assuring the General that this was not intended as a reprimand and that his record was clean. The offending portion of the "Resumé" was changed by Secretary Baker to more nearly approximate the subject matter of General March's letter, and the incident apparently was closed.

It is stated that there has been no other incident which resulted in a protest; that General Crowder and General March have been doing their work without the slightest friction, and that had the Chief of Staff harbored any antagonism toward General Crowder it is not likely that the latter would have received the Distinguished Service Medal on the recommendation of General March. On the fact being pointed out that the best evidence of the supposed basis for the sensational stories relative to an alleged controversy would be the publishing of General March's letter, the objectionable paragraph in the "Resumé" and Secretary Baker's letter to General Crowder, the Press Bureau stated that these would not

be published for the reason that the War Department was not disposed to make official reply to every unsupported story which gained circulation through the press. It was stated, however, that Secretary Baker had said that General Crowder's record "bears nothing which should not be on it, nor anything to which he or his friends or the people could take the slightest exception."

## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 15539, was reported in the House on Feb. 1, carrying a total of \$740,457,440.33 as against \$1,685,379,553.82 appropriated last year. Estimates compiled previous to the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, had placed the needs of the Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, at \$2,644,307,046.05. The Secretary of the Navy subsequently reduced this figure to \$975,903,621.28, and this figure the committee has further reduced by \$229,446,180.95, to the amount first stated above \$746,457,440.33. Discussion of the measure was taken up on Feb. 4 after the passage of the Military Academy bill. A large mass of interesting naval statistics was presented by Chairman Padgett.

## Enlisted Strength 225,000.

In the House on Feb. 6 general debate on the bill was brought to a close and the members devoted a night session to the amendments. The House approved making the temporary enlisted strength of the Navy 225,000. Owing to objections by Mr. Butler the proposal to increase the permanent enlisted strength of the Marine Corps from 17,400 to 27,297 was rejected. The appropriation for aviation for the Navy was fixed at \$15,000,000 instead of \$25,000,000, an amendment providing that no part of this appropriation be used for building an aircraft factory. During consideration of amendments, the provision making permanent the rates of pay granted Navy enlisted men during the war was eliminated on a point of order by Representative Stafford. The department estimated it would require an outlay of \$31,028,000 during the year.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs in its report says that "the committee has adopted the policy of eliminating all new purchases, enlargements, and extensions, and does not recommend the purchase of land or establishment of new bases or stations. The appropriations recommended are considered to be necessary for the existing service. Appropriations under public works for the Navy ashore have been reduced to the lowest possible limit and only items considered vitally necessary for the proper care, maintenance, and operation of the existing Navy being recommended." Various recommendations in the bill follow:

**Enlisted Personnel.**—The present permanent authorized strength of the Navy is as follows: Enlisted men, 131,485; apprentice seamen, 6,000; Flying Corps, 350; Hospital Corps, 5,270; total, 143,555. The Act approved July 1, 1918, temporarily increased this number to 181,485 men, plus 10,000 men for aviation, plus 14,000 in trade schools, plus the Hospital Corps, plus 24,000 apprentice seamen. The Bureau of Navigation recommended that the enlisted strength be temporarily increased in this bill to 350,000 men. The Secretary recommends no permanent increase, but recommends a temporary increase until June 30, 1920, to 225,000 men, including Hospital Corps, men in trade schools, apprentice seamen, and men for aviation duty. Of this 225,000 men it is estimated that 82,000 will be required for operation of ships of the Shipping Board and of Army transports, and the committee has recommended a provision whereby these 82,000 men for the Shipping Board and the Army will be discharged when their services are no longer needed by the Shipping Board and the Army transports. The number of men and women in the Navy on Nov. 11, 1918, was 497,030.

**Marine Corps Enlisted Personnel.**—The present authorized permanent strength of the Marine Corps is 17,400. The Act of July 1, 1918, temporarily increased this to 75,500. The committee recommends that the authorized enlisted strength of the Marine Corps be increased from 17,400 to 26,297, and that the enlisted strength be temporarily increased until June 30, 1920, from 26,297 to 50,000, and inserts a provision whereby the temporary enlisted strength shall be reduced automatically as men now serving in France with the American Expeditionary Force are returned to the United States. The number of men now in France is approximately 25,000. The temporary increase of the Marine Corps thus created is 23,703.

**Naval Emergency Fund.**—At the outbreak of the war the Navy Department, under authority of law, took over by condemnation, charter, donation or otherwise, many vessels, factories, parcels of land, etc., for use during the war. Agreement with the owner of the property so taken over was to the effect that the property would be returned in as good a condition as when it was so taken over. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,000,000 to be used by the Secretary of the Navy in so restoring such property to its owners.

## Three-Year Building Program.

The Committee on Naval Affairs recommends the adoption of another three-year building program authorizing the President to undertake prior to July 1, 1922, construction of ten first-class battleships, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessels of their class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action; two of these to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$21,000,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable but not before Feb. 1, 1920.

Ten scout cruisers, carrying suitable protection and armament suited to their size and type, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest desirable radius of action, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$8,000,000 each, to be begun as soon as practicable, but not before Feb. 1, 1920.

The committee believes that additional vessels are required to properly round out and make a well-balanced Navy, but on account of the many changes found necessary by experience of the present war, it does not think it advisable at this time to specify the types of vessels which would be best suited for naval purposes and therefore recommends the following provision:

And for the purpose of further increasing the Naval Establishment of the United States in accordance with the latest improvements in the construction of ships, and in the armor and armament thereof, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to submit to Congress on the first Monday in December next, general description of such additional vessels as may be needed to complete and round out the Navy of the

United States. Types and numbers shall be recommended after full consideration and analysis of recent experience, and particular attention shall be given to airplane carriers and any other new types developed during the war or shown to be necessary by the aforesaid war experience.

## Provision for Suspending Construction.

While the committee feels that an adequate Navy is necessary for the proper defense of the country, yet at the same time, in view of the unsettled conditions growing out of the present war, it is thought advisable to insert a provision authorizing the President to suspend construction of the vessels herein authorized, and for this purpose recommends the following:

If at any time before the construction authorized by this act shall have been contracted for, there shall have been established with the co-operation of the United States of America any tribunal or tribunals competent to secure peaceful determination of international disputes, and which shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments, then and in that case such naval expenditure as may be inconsistent with the engagements made by the establishments of said tribunal or tribunals may be suspended when so ordered by the President of the United States, and no contracts for the construction of vessels herein authorized shall be entered into prior to Feb. 1, 1920.

This paragraph is identical with the paragraph inserted in the Naval Appropriation Act approved Aug. 29, 1916.

**Aviation.**—The appropriations for aviation last year amounted to \$220,383,119. The amount recommended in the original estimates this year was \$225,000,000. After the armistice was signed the officers in charge of aviation reduced this to \$85,649,300. The Secretary of the Navy further reduced this to \$36,000,000. The committee feels that aviation is a very important branch of the Service, but recommends \$25,000,000 as sufficient appropriation.

**Bureau of Navigation.**—Reporting a total of \$22,968,850 for the Bureau of Navigation, the committee recommends an increase of \$20,000 over last year for the Naval War College and an increase of \$125,000 for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. This station was originally laid out to accommodate about 2,000 men, but has been enlarged until at the present time it will accommodate from 40,000 to 50,000 men at one time. This station sent to the war more than 93,000 men.

**Bureau of Ordnance.**—The appropriations for the Bureau of Ordnance recommended in this bill amount to \$34,625,000, making a reduction in the appropriation of \$290,530,684.50 from last year's appropriation. The items increased in the bill this year are: Purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder by \$100,000; and Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., \$500,000.

**Bureau of Yards and Docks.**—The total appropriations for this bureau for the fiscal year 1919 amounted to \$15,500,000 and the total for yards and docks in this bill amounts to \$7,650,000. Last year a provision was inserted limiting the number of passenger-carrying automobiles to be purchased out of the appropriations in that act to 115. This year a provision is inserted prohibiting the purchase of any passenger-carrying automobiles. The Navy now has 270 automobiles abroad which have been requested to be returned to the United States, and it is thought that this number, together with the number already in use in the United States, will be sufficient.

**Public Works.**—Under "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks," the committee feels that it would be inadvisable at this time to recommend any appropriations for new projects, enlargements, or developments, and in this bill has recommended only appropriations which are considered necessary for the proper care, maintenance, and operation of existing properties. The total appropriations last year for "Public works," including deficiencies, amounted to \$95,010,747.98. The amount recommended in this bill is \$11,414,350. A few of the items under "Public works" deserving special mention are as follows: Hospital construction. To enlarge the naval hospital at Fort Lyons, Colo., for tubercular patients, which is at the present time full to its capacity, about 500 patients, \$275,000 is recommended. An appropriation of \$500,000 is recommended for shore facilities at the Commonwealth Drydock, Boston, Mass. The drydock at Philadelphia was authorized with a limit of cost of \$3,500,000. The committee recommends that the limit of cost be increased to \$4,700,000, with an appropriation of \$1,200,000, in order that the dock, which is badly needed, may be completed without waiting for a determination of matters now in litigation as to the liability of the contractor under certain phases of his contract.

**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.**—The total appropriation for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the year ending June 30, 1919, amounted to \$10,809,600. The amount recommended in this bill is \$6,450,000. The committee "recognizes the efficient and excellent manner in which the work of this bureau has been conducted and the enormous problems arising incident to the care of the sick and wounded during the war and also bringing home the sick and wounded after the war," but believes that under the changed conditions the amount recommended will be sufficient for their needs.

**Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.**—As against last year's \$401,129,787 for this bureau, the proposed bill provides \$282,366,497, based on an enlisted strength of 225,000. The committee adopts a recommendation that the name of this corps be changed from "Pay Corps" to the "Supply Corps," because the functions of this corps are not limited to pay alone, but include also the equipping and supplying of men in the Service.

**Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering.**—The appropriations for the Bureau of Construction and Repair for the year 1919 amounted to \$60,200,000, and the appropriation recommended for this year amounts to \$37,700,000. The appropriations for steam engineering last year amounted to \$50,100,000, and the appropriation recommended for this year amounts to \$35,100,000.

**Naval Academy.**—The total appropriations for the Naval Academy last year, including deficiencies, amounted to \$1,302,849.20. The appropriation recommended in this bill amounts to \$1,596,385.05. Of the increase \$182,921.85 is due to increase of salaries of civilian employees at the Academy, and \$88,064 to maintenance and repairs, Naval Academy. The committee has recommended in this bill that employees at the Naval Academy be placed on a per diem basis, and for that purpose has recommended a lump-sum appropriation, so that the wages of the present statutory employees might be adjusted to harmonize with the present per diem employees and will not require legislation by Congress each year to adjust the wages.

**Marine Corps.**—The total appropriations for the Marine Corps last year amounted to \$143,339,556.14. Appropriations recommended in this bill amount to



\$78,561,358.28, based on 50,000 enlisted men, as against 75,500 last year.

#### Little New Legislation Proposed.

In its report the committee says that it has endeavored to recommend in this bill just as little legislation as possible, but in view of the many changes which have taken place during the war it was thought necessary to recommend some legislation to meet certain conditions in the Service and to prevent injustice to certain men in the Service. The report says:

#### Transfers of Officers from Reserve to Regular Service.

"For a number of years there has been a considerable shortage of commissioned officers in the Navy, and on account of the increase of the enlisted strength of the Navy this shortage of officers will be increased. The committee, therefore, recommends in this bill that out of the temporary forces of the Navy and Naval Reserve Force there shall be eligible for transfer to the permanent Navy not to exceed 700 commissioned and warrant officers in the proportion not to exceed 200 in the grade of lieutenant, 200 in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), and 300 in the grade of ensign, with the proportionate percentage of staff officers for the various staff corps as now authorized by law.

"These transfers to the Regular Navy to be in the grades or ranks now held by the officers so transferred, provided they qualify by examination. It is also provided that no additional appointments shall be made to temporary commissioned grades to fill the vacancies caused by the transfer of the foregoing officers. All officers so transferred shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy their mental, moral, professional and physical qualifications to perform the duties of the grades or ranks to which transferred. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation recommended that no limit be placed on the number of officers so transferred and stated that these officers were essential for the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy recommended that not exceeding 1,000 such officers be so transferred, but the committee is of the opinion, however, that a greater number than 700 from the temporary Navy will dilute the commissioned personnel of the Regular Navy to an extent which might be detrimental to the Service.

"A similar provision is recommended that probationary or temporary officers of the Marine Corps and officers of the Marine Corps Reserve and permanent second lieutenants holding temporary appointments in higher grades shall be eligible to fill vacancies created by the transfer to the permanent Marine Corps not to exceed forty-two in the grade of captain, forty-two in the grade of first lieutenant and fifty-six in the grade of second lieutenant. The same provision creates twenty-five additional marine gunners and twenty-five quartermaster clerks.

"Enrolled members of the Naval Reserve Force and Marine Corps Reserve, other than commissioned and warrant officers, who have performed active duty during the war, may be transferred to the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, respectively, to serve the unexpired term of their enlistment in such rating or rank as they may be found qualified. This provision is thought to be necessary in order that a great number of men of the reserve force who might desire to continue in the Regular Navy but who under existing law would have to get out of the Reserves and enlist in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps and thus lose the benefit of any increased pay, rights, or privileges which might have otherwise accrued.

#### Honorable Discharges from Short Enlistments.

"A provision is inserted to grant enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who have been since Nov. 11, 1918, or who may be discharged before expiration of their full enlistment, an honorable discharge and transportation to their homes. Under existing law honorable discharge and transportation home is only given to men who served a full four-year enlistment.

#### Extension of Short-Term Enlistments.

"A provision is recommended permitting enlisted men who enlisted for the period of the war to extend such enlistment for a period of one, two, three, or four full years and entitle them to receive the same rights, pay, privileges, and allowances as though regularly discharged and re-enlisted immediately upon expiration of a full four-year enlistment."

#### "Period of War" Enlistments.

The committee recommends a provision that any enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who enlisted since April 7, 1917, and before Nov. 11, 1918, for the period of four years, may, upon application to the Secretary of the Navy before July 1, 1919, be held and construed to have enlisted for the period of the war and granted an honorable discharge, provided he is otherwise entitled to an honorable discharge.

#### Amending the Commutation Law.

"The Act of April 16, 1918, granted to officers of the Army on duty without the territorial limits of the United States, or in the field, commutation for quarters when a place of abode is maintained for a dependent at home. Under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury this law applies to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. A provision is inserted making this law applicable only to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who are serving as a part of the American Expeditionary Force. Officers of the Navy on sea duty receive a ten per cent. increase of base pay, and it is thought by the committee that this ten per cent. increase is sufficient to provide for dependents at home. The provision has the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy. This provision does not work a hardship on any officer and saves about \$11,370,000."

#### Midshipmen from District of Columbia and Porto Rico.

Under existing law Porto Rico is entitled to one midshipman at the Naval Academy and the District of Columbia to two. The committee recommends that this be increased to five midshipmen each, this being the number now allowed to each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress.

#### Special Permit for Examination for Naval Academy.

The committee recommend that Calvin Willard Gillman be authorized to take the examination for midshipman at the Naval Academy, he having been nominated prior to passage of the Act of May 14, 1918, which by its change of conditions as to age of entrants deprived him of the privilege.

#### Increase of Navy Construction Cost.

The total appropriations for increase of the Navy last year amounted to \$184,397,000. The total increase of the Navy recommended in this bill is \$179,000,000.

The committee recommends that the provision in the

Act of July 1, 1918, providing that "the construction of vessels heretofore authorized shall be begun not later than June 30, 1919," be repealed.

The limits of cost of the vessels heretofore authorized and herein below enumerated are increased as follows:

Battleships numbered 45, 46, 47, and 48 from \$18,800,000 to \$15,000,000. Battleships numbered 49, 50, and 51 from \$18,000,000 to \$21,000,000.

Battle cruisers numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 from \$19,800,000 to \$23,000,000. Scout cruisers numbered 4, 5, 6, and 7 from \$6,000,000 to \$7,500,000. Scout cruisers numbered 8, 9, and 10 from \$7,200,000 to \$7,500,000.

Gunboat numbered 21 from \$1,032,000 to \$1,100,000.

Ammunition ship numbered 1 from \$2,820,000 to \$3,250,000.

Submarines (R) numbered 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 from \$700,000 to \$840,000. Submarines (S) numbered 1, 2, and 3 from \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,000. Submarines (S) from number 4 to number 41, both inclusive, from \$1,300,000 to \$1,750,000.

#### FIGURES OF THE NAVY BILL.

The items of appropriation carried by the bill, H.R. 15539, for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1920, are as follows:

Pay, miscellaneous, \$3,500,000; contingent, Navy, \$150,000. Temporary government for West Indian Islands, \$200,000. Expenses, civilian naval consulting board, \$50,000. Aviation, Navy, \$25,000,000. State marine schools, \$75,000. Care of lepers, etc., Island of Guam, \$20,000.

Bureau of Navigation: Transportation and recruiting, \$9,000,000; recreation for enlisted men, \$150,000; contingent, \$20,000; gunnery and engineering exercises, \$350,000; outfit on first enlistment, \$10,000,000 and \$1,500,000; ocean and lake surveys, \$155,000. Naval training stations: California, \$225,000; Rhode Island, \$350,000; Great Lakes, \$850,000; St. Helena, \$310,000. Naval War College, Rhode Island, \$58,850; Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., \$146,186.

Bureau of Ordnance: Ordnance and ordnance stores, \$30,000,000; purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder, \$2,500,000; Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., \$500,000; torpedoes and appliances, \$1,000,000; torpedo station, Newport, R.I., \$400,000; experiments, \$200,000; contingent, \$25,000.

Bureau of Yards and Docks: Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$7,500,000; contingent, \$150,000; hospital construction, \$500,000; temporary storage, \$1,000,000. Navy yards and stations: Portsmouth, N.H., \$95,000; Boston, Mass., \$540,000; New York, N.Y., \$50,000; Philadelphia, Pa., \$1,500,000; Washington, D.C., \$800,000; Norfolk, Va., \$325,000; Charleston, S.C., \$223,000. Key West, Fla., \$25,000; New Orleans, La., \$66,850; Mare Island, Cal., \$100,000; Puget Sound, Wash., \$100,000; Pearl Harbor, H.T., \$168,500; Tutuila, Samoa, \$7,000; Guam, \$26,000. Naval magazines: Fort Mifflin, Pa., \$10,000; Lake Denmark, N.J., \$45,000; Charleston, S.C., \$8,000; Mare Island, Cal., \$30,000. Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., \$10,000; depots for coal, \$245,000; naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va., \$1,000,000; Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash., \$40,000; repairs and preservation of navy yards, \$4,000,000; total public works, \$11,414,350.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Medical Department, \$3,750,000; contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$1,000,000; bringing home remains of officers, and so forth, Navy Department, \$700,000; care of hospital patients, \$1,000,000.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: Pay of Navy, \$193,795,312; provisions, Navy, \$53,746,185; maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$16,825,000; freight, \$3,000,000; fuel and transportation, \$15,000,000.

Bureau of Construction and Repair: Construction and repair of vessels, \$37,500,000; improvement of construction plants, \$200,000.

Bureau of Steam Engineering: Engineering, \$35,000,000; Engineering Experiment Station, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., \$160,000.

Naval Academy: Pay, \$826,035.05; current and miscellaneous expenses, \$91,350; maintenance and repairs, \$649,000. In all, Naval Academy, exclusive of public works, \$1,566,385.05.

Marine Corps: Pay, \$32,031,758.28; provisions, \$6,173,000; clothing, \$17,668,000; fuel, \$833,500; military stores, \$13,059,000; transportation and recruiting, \$1,554,100; repairs of barracks, \$800,000; forage, \$242,000; commutation of quarters, \$600,000; contingent, \$4,500,000. In all for maintenance of Quartermaster Department, Marine Corps, \$46,529,800; total Marine Corps, exclusive of public works, \$78,561,358.28.

Increase of the Navy: Construction and machinery, \$105,000,000; torpedobombs, \$17,000,000; armor and armament, \$32,000,000; ammunition, \$25,000,000; total increase of the Navy heretofore and herein authorized, \$179,000,000.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill H.R. 15462, making appropriations for support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was passed by the House on Feb. 4. No extraordinary appropriations are asked for in the bill and the items of new legislation are few in number, and consist of the following:

The Secretary of War is authorized to direct the Ordnance Department to transfer, without charge, to the quartermaster of the U.S.M.A., one Holt, ten-ton artillery tractor, caterpillar type, to be used by the Q.M. Corps for all kinds of tractor uses. The Secretary of War is directed to transfer without charge one 10-ton, 3-wheel road roller to the quartermaster of the U.S. Military Academy. The work provided for in the bill is to be done by order of the Secretary of War, under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent.

The Secretary of War is authorized to detail Col. E. J. Timberlake as Q.M. disbursing and constructing officer at the U.S.M.A. for such period as he deems fit, notwithstanding the provisions of existing law relating to details of officers.

For repair to the cadet camp and equipment for the new addition thereto authorized in last year's bill, the new bill provides \$10,000.

Various amounts for construction at the Academy, made in the Act of June 27, 1918, and totaling \$812,777, are to remain available until expended. The projects include: Grading and paving in area of south cadet barracks; constructing east wing to present artillery gun shed; addition to artillery stable to accommodate seventy-two additional animals; additional wings to artillery barracks and cavalry barracks for sixty-three and seventy men, respectively; \$500,000 for enlarging the Military Academy for the authorized personnel; construction of cadet barracks and headquarters; eight sets of married officers' quarters and twenty sets bachelor quarters; automatic stokers, \$40,000.

Hereafter unserviceable material may be sold, proceeds to be covered into the Treasury.

The West Point Hotel Project.—The Secretary of War is authorized to allow any corporation, company, or individual to erect on the U.S.M.A. reservation at West Point a hotel, in accordance with plans and specifications to be approved by the Superintendent of the Academy and to enjoy the revenue therefrom for a period of fifty years; after which time said hotel shall become the property of the United States. Provided, That the title and ownership of said hotel may be ac-

cepted by the Secretary of War on behalf of the United States at any time. The hotel shall be conducted under such regulations including rates and charges for accommodations thereat as may be promulgated by the Superintendent of the Military Academy under direction of the Secretary of War.

#### Provisions That Were Rejected.

The following provisions in the bill as reported from the House Committee on Military Affairs went out of the bill in the House on point of order as new legislation:

The pay of cadets shall be fixed at \$780 per annum and one ration per day, or commutation therefor, such commutation to be sixty-seven per centum over and above the cost of the Army ration to be paid from the appropriation for the subsistence of the Army. The provisions of this item shall be operative from and after July 1, 1918.

For extra pay of officers on detached service at the Military Academy: For pay of one superintendent, U.S. M.A. (brigadier general), in addition to his regular pay, \$1,000. These provisions to be operative so long as Col. S. E. Tillman continues as Superintendent of the Military Academy.

Brigadier Generalship for Colonel Tillman.—In view of the long and distinguished service of Col. S. E. Tillman, he having had forty-six years' service before retirement, thirty-one of which were as head of an important department of instruction at the United States Military Academy, besides other unusual distinguished service, and having been recalled to active service in June, 1917, at the age of sixty-nine to take charge of the Military Academy, where he is still serving, the President is hereby authorized to place that officer on the retired list of the Army as a brigadier general, with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer of that grade, and to grant him a commission in accordance with such advanced rank.

For pay of one sergeant, senior grade, \$900: Provided, That the enlisted man on duty in the office of the disbursing officer, U.S.M.A., performing the duty of sergeant, senior grade, shall have the rank, pay, and allowances and retirement of that grade, as is now or may hereafter be allowed quartermaster sergeants, senior grade, Q.M.C., U.S.A.

Mr. Hull, of Iowa, offered the following, against which a point of order was made and sustained:

"To provide the necessary buildings and other improvements to accommodate and care for the increased corps of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, as provided by the Act of May 4, 1916, and in general accordance with the plans submitted by the board of officers convened under authority of Act of Aug. 11, 1916, \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended \$3,000,000."

Similar treatment was accorded the following amendments submitted by Mr. Little, of Kansas, and Mr. Harrison, of Virginia, respectively:

"None of this money [U.S.M.A. appropriations] shall be expended until the Superintendent has certified to the Secretary of War that the custom of hazing of lower classmen by upper class students has been abolished at the West Point Academy."

"That the course of instruction at the U.S. Military Academy shall continue to be the present regular four-year course until Congress by appropriate legislation shall provide otherwise."

#### FOR A SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

Mr. New presented a bill for a system of universal military training in the Senate on Jan. 31, giving his reasons for the country's needs of such a measure in a speech that was marked by its restraint and for its frank expression of a desire that the General Staff should examine and report on the measure to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. New also suggested that the General Staff of the A.E.F. should be consulted with regard to the bill which, he said very frankly, he regarded "as the nucleus only for a complete system" of universal military training. The Senator from Indiana called attention to the fact that the proposed Army Reorganization bill was only an expedient to carry us over to some indefinite date. He argued that the people of the United States were of no mind to carry along such an Army as that provided for in the current reorganization bill, with 508,890 men and an annual cost of \$797,000,000 on the present rate of pay, or at a cost of \$713,000,000 on the pre-war pay basis. He said that he did not believe it would be possible to recruit such a force, or that it would be necessary or desirable. He declared such an Army "smacked of militarism" which we have denounced from every stump and housetop in the country; that it was an army "approximately as great as that maintained in the permanent establishment of Germany before the war"; and that "it would partake largely of the character of a professional army."

As arguments favoring the establishment of a system of universal military training now Mr. New stated that the cost of applying this system to 700,000 men annually would be \$450,000,000; that we had in hand the cantonments and camps of the present emergency; and immense quantities of stores and military material, "much of which will deteriorate and become worthless within a short time and be a total loss if not used and it might be better employed to a useful purpose than permitted to go to waste." He declared that "by the passage of legislation providing for the selective draft we affirmed the military obligations of our citizens."

"We have proclaimed their obligations. I affirm their rights of preparation to fulfill those obligations." The Senator urged that the bill be studied by the General Staff, be referred to General Pershing's staff, and that a report be submitted to the next Senate "in order that no time may be lost and the day for action thereby much advanced."

#### The substance of the bill follows:

§ 5485. Mr. New.—That all male citizens over eighteen years of age, or those persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, capable of full or modified military service, shall be trained for the land and naval forces of the United States for a single period of not to exceed one year, under such regulations as the President may prescribe. Under no circumstances shall the training period be divided into two or more periods, but such period as determined upon shall be continuous.

Sec. 3. Liability for training under this act shall not begin until end of twenty-sixth year for all males liable under Sec. 1 of this act, except for those who have taken their training in some one year of this period or who have been excused as hereinafter provided. Training should be given preferably in



first year in which liability for training becomes effective, that is, nineteenth year.

Sec. 3. No one liable under Sec. 1 shall be excused from training unless he is sole support of parents, wife, or child, and then only in event that equivalent support to dependents is not provided by Congress. Such equivalent shall represent net contribution made to support of dependents in case of each youth liable under this act.

Sec. 4. The President is authorized to divide the territory of the U.S. into training zones or districts as necessary for purposes of this act.

Sec. 5. The President is authorized to appoint boards necessary for registering and examining all persons of training age; such boards, under regulations to be prescribed by the President, shall pass upon all applications for exemption from training for any particular year. Any person exempted is not relieved from liability under this act, but must report again at next registration, and if disability under which he was first excused has disappeared, he shall be certified for training; but if disability still obtains he is to be exempted as before, and so on until end of twenty-fifth year, when he shall automatically pass into the unorganized Militia.

Sec. 6. All persons trained under this act shall automatically become members of national Reserve, without compensation, upon completion of training. Each class so graduated into Reserve shall be given a number, and the youngest class, in event of necessity, be called first.

Sec. 7. All members of national Reserve shall be liable to service by classes in time of war or other grave emergency, and these classes be called in rotation, as provided in Sec. 6.

Sec. 8. The notice of time and place of examination and training or service shall be deemed to have been made known to all persons liable under this act when such notice is issued by proclamation by the President and shall be deemed sufficient to bring within its provisions and penalties all persons liable under this act.

Sec. 9. Training is a duty of citizenship, and no person liable under this act, while in training, shall receive pay, but shall be entitled to subsistence, clothing, transportation, laundry, medical attendance, shelter, and such other allowances as may from time to time be established. A gratuity of \$5 per month is granted to each member while in training.

Sec. 10. Twenty per centum of commissioned and other grades necessary for training shall be permanent, but eighty per centum shall be temporary and for not more than a period of three years. All temporary grades for training period shall be filled by appointment only from men that have had training as prescribed in this act. All persons serving in the land and naval forces since April 6, 1917, shall be considered as having had training as contemplated by this act. No temporary commission shall be to a higher grade than major or lieutenant commander.

Sec. 11. At the end of all temporary service all commissioned, non-commissioned, and enlisted personnel shall be passed to national Reserve with grade for which their individual service has demonstrated them fitted.

Sec. 12. All members of national Reserve called to colors for service shall receive transportation and subsistence to point of mobilization, and from date of reporting at such mobilization center, and during period of service shall receive same pay and allowances as established for corresponding grades in Regular land and naval forces.

Sec. 13. Any person or persons, combination of individuals, corporation, firm, partnership, or association evading, aiding, or abetting in evasion of any provision of this act shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction by a competent tribunal therefor shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

#### AMENDING NATIONAL GUARD LAWS.

An amendment designed to continue National Guard organizations after their discharge from the Army was proposed by Senator Reed, of Missouri, to the Army Appropriation bill, now in the House Military Affairs Committee. He stated that the purpose was the "preservation of the National Guard system." He explained that it was drafted by National Guard officers to meet the situation created by War Department orders which would result in the disintegration of National Guard units upon demobilization. The measure provides that within sixty days after the discharge from the Army National Guard units, which are certified by governors of states as being recruited up to fifty per cent. of their original enlisted strength when called to the colors shall remain as state units.

A bill (S. 5500) was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 31 by Mr. Calder of New York to amend the provisions of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as to enlistment and pay in the National Guard. The bill would amend Sections 60, 73, 109 and 110, National Defense Act, to read:

Sec. 69. *Enlistments in National Guard.*—All persons serving in the United States Army subsequent to April 6, 1917, may enlist in the National Guard for a period of one year, provided they have been honorably discharged and enlist in the National Guard within six months from the passage of this act, or from the date of their discharge, provided they are physically fit.

Sec. 74. *Qualifications for National Guard Officers.*—National Guard officers may be appointed from the following additional classes: (a) Former officers and enlisted men who have served in the U.S. Army subsequent to April 6, 1917, and who have been honorably discharged from such service; (b) officers who have served in the state forces during the present emergency. Such officers, however, will be subject to examination as to their physical, moral and professional fitness.

Sec. 75. Former officers of the U.S. Army who have not been discharged for incompetency or physical defects and who have received an honorable discharge from the U.S. Army may be appointed to the same or lower grades in the branch in which they served in the U.S. Army without examination as to their professional fitness if they are appointed within six months from the passage of this act or from the date of their discharge from the U.S. Army.

Sec. 109. *Pay for National Guard Officers.*—Certain commissioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the National Guard of each state, territory and the District of Columbia participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard shall receive compensation for their services, except during periods of service for which they may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the Regular Army for each regular drill, not exceeding five in any calendar month, at which he shall have been officially present, as follows: Officers of grade of second lieutenant, \$4; of grade of first lieutenant, \$5; above grade of first lieutenant, \$6. Provided, That fifty per cent. of commissioned strength and sixty per cent. of enlisted strength attend a drill for not less than one and one-half hours: Provided further, That all staff officers, aides-de-camp and chaplains shall receive not to exceed one-half of pay of a captain, except that regimental adjutants, and majors and captains in command of machine gun companies, ambulance companies, field hospital companies or sanitary troops shall receive pay hereinafter authorized for a captain.

Sec. 110. *Pay for National Guard Enlisted Men.*—Each enlisted man on active list belonging to an organization of National Guard of a state, territory or District of Columbia participating in apportionment of annual appropriation for support of National Guard, shall receive compensation for his services, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding grade in Regular Army at a rate for each regular drill, where he is officially present, not exceeding five in any calendar month, of one twentieth of initial monthly pay now or hereafter provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of Regular Army: Provided, That the rate of compensation shall not be less than \$1 for each such regular drill within

such limitations: Provided further, That periods of any actual military duty equivalent to the drills prescribed in this and last preceding section may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills when so provided by Secretary of War: And provided further, That if any officer or enlisted man shall fail to attend at least sixty per cent. of ordered drills or shall fail to perform like proportion of military duty provided by Secretary of War to be accepted as service in lieu of such drills or as equivalent thereof in any calendar month, or for such proportion thereof as he may be on active list in National Guard, he will not be entitled to any of compensation provided in this or last preceding section for any of drills attended or equivalent services performed by him during such calendar month or portion thereof: And provided further, That stoppages may be made against compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to cover cost of public property lost or destroyed and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man, and for disciplinary fines.

All provisions of law in conflict with above are hereby revoked.

#### THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

##### THIRD SESSION.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations on Feb. 1 reported, with amendments, H.R. 15140, the second deficiency bill of this session. The committee recommends that the item be stricken out which provided for turning over certain offices in the Navy Department Annex to be occupied by the office of the Auditor for the War Department, etc. Also to strike out the following:

Provided, That no part of any appropriation herein shall be used unless all former Government employees who have been drafted or enlisted in the military service of the United States in the war with Germany shall be reinstated on application to their former positions appropriated for herein, if they have received an honorable discharge and are qualified to perform the duties of the position.

Secretary Baker on Feb. 3 submitted to the House a bill providing that enlisted men of the Regular Army who were discharged to accept commissions in the Army during the war shall receive the retired pay and allotments of master signal electricians when mustered out of the Service. Secretary Baker said the proposed reward was no more than a just recognition.

##### Secretary Baker's Army Plan.

The Secretary of War has submitted for consideration of the House Committee on Military Affairs the following brief Army reorganization plan for insertion in the Army Appropriation bill now in committee:

Hereafter the commissioned and enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Army shall be 25,579 officers and 509,909 enlisted men, distributed in such grades as the President may prescribe. Vacancies thus created in commissioned grades shall be filled as nearly as practicable in the ratio in which the additional enlisted men herein authorized are procured, and by selection and appointment from among officers now holding commissions in the Regular Army and persons not over forty years of age who have at any time served honorably in the temporary forces of the United States since April 6, 1917. Vacancies in the grades of lieutenant shall be filled as now provided by law. The enlisted force herein authorized shall be raised by voluntary enlistment for periods of three years; and all existing enlistments for a longer period shall be terminated as though made for three years.

Within this authorized strength the President shall form such corps, department, field or tactical units or organizations as he shall deem necessary, all organized as he may prescribe. He shall have authority to make such distribution or redistribution of the duties, powers, functions, records, property and personnel of such previously existing departments, bureaus and offices as he may deem necessary for the efficiency of the military service and to prescribe the duties, powers and functions of officers of the Service, and units and organizations created under this authority:

Provided, That officers of the emergency Army appointed to the Officers' Reserve Corps may be appointed therein to the grade held by them in the emergency Army or higher grade, as the Secretary of War may direct.

##### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 428, Mr. King.—Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate the report of the Inspector General made to the Secretary of War on or about Oct. 1, 1918, in the matter of the complaint of E. L. Rice with respect to Lieut. Col. Robert A. Milliken, Col. C. H. Hilton, Lieut. D. L. Webster, and others.

S. 5433, Mr. Cummins.—That any officer of the U.S. Army who does not hold a regular Army commission, and who has been appointed to and actually is serving in a position which, according to the table of organization in force at the time of such service, should be filled by an officer of higher grade, shall be commissioned in the said grade as set forth in the table of organization, his commission to be granted to him and to be dated on the day of his separation from the U.S. service. In the event that such an officer has already been discharged he shall be recommissioned in the said higher grade as of the date of his discharge and shall again be discharged as of said date.

S. 5505, Mr. Sheppard.—That hereafter Army field clerks shall receive pay at the rates now provided by law: Provided, That the minimum or entrance grade for Army field clerks shall be \$1,200 per annum, and that the grade of \$2,250 and \$2,500 per annum are hereby created: Provided, however, That Army field clerks and field clerks, Q.M. Corps, shall receive the same allowances and benefits, including retirement and longevity pay, as allowed by law to second lieutenants of the Army: And provided further, That in computing service for the purpose of this act, governmental service shall be counted.

H. Con. Res. 66, Mr. Mason.—That the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States is hereby directed to order forthwith all troops of the United States out of Russia, and in the meantime, while the troops are being removed from Russia, the Commander-in-Chief is directed to cease and desist from taking any part in the controversies of political factions now seeking political supremacy in Russia.

H.J. Res. 401, Mr. Anthony.—That no further expenditures of public money shall be made by the War Department on such cantonments or military training grounds for new construction and for purchases of additional real estate without first securing the specific authority of Congress and the necessary appropriation therefor, except in such instances where the purchase of the land upon which such cantonments are located would be more economical and advantageous to the Government for the purpose of carrying out the work of salvaging than the payment of rent or damage to which the Government would otherwise be obligated.

H.R. 15538, Mr. Slayden.—To provide for the erection of memorials and the entombment of bodies in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, in Arlington National Cemetery, Va. A commission is created to be composed of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, which shall submit annually to the President who shall transmit the same to Congress by the first Monday in December, recommendations as to what, if any, inscriptions, tablets, busts, or other memorials shall be erected, and what, if any, bodies of deceased members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be entombed, during the next ensuing year within the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, in the Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia: Provided, That no memorial shall be placed and no body shall be interred in the grounds about the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater within a distance of 250 feet from the said memorial.

H.R. 15584, Mr. Hull, of Iowa.—That any person eligible

for enlistment in the Military Establishment of the United States, as heretofore provided for by law, and who voluntarily presents himself for enlistment, shall be accepted, and the period of his enlistment shall be one year from the date his application for enlistment is accepted. In the acceptance of any or all applications for enlistment in the Regular Military Establishment of the United States it is specifically provided that persons now enlisted in the Regular Army of the United States or persons who have been so enlisted since April 6, 1917, shall be given priority over any and all other applications. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with Secs. 1 and 2 of this act are hereby repealed.

#### AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVED OR TO COME.

The following warships and troop transports arrived from France at the ports named on the dates given and with the units mentioned. (Lists of units aboard vessels marked a were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 25):

##### Ships of the Navy.

Connecticut, at New York on Feb. 2—a.

##### Merchantmen.

Adriatic, at New York Jan. 31—a.  
Siboney, at New York Feb. 1.  
Megaule, at Portland, Me., Feb. 1—a.  
Celtic, at New York Feb. 2—a.  
Abecon, at New York Feb. 2. Casual detach. (to Alabam.).  
Samarinda, at New York Feb. 2.  
Susquehanna, at Newport News Feb. 3.  
Henry B. Mallory, at New York Feb. 4—a.  
Cedric, at New York Feb. 4. Coast Art.—44th Regt., complete; 60th Regt., complete. Casual Co.—234 (to Illinois).  
Tivives, at New York Feb. 6—a.  
Dugca d'Acosta, at New York Feb. 5—a.  
Zacapa, at New York Feb. 5—a.  
Espagne, at New York Feb. 7. Casual Co.—26 (to Pennsylvania), 29 (to New York), 30 (to Illinois). Med. detach. for duty.

##### Ships of the Navy—Sailed.

U.S.S. Charleston, from Brest, due New York Feb. 10. Coast Art.—50th Regt., field and staff hqrs. co., med. detach., ord. detach., Batteries A, B, D, E and F. Casual Co.—228 (to New Jersey).

U.S.S. Seattle, from Brest, due New York Feb. 19. Infantry—163d (41st Div.), 1st Batn. hqrs., med. detach., Cos. A, B, C (to Camps Lee, Devens, Gordon, Shelby, Dix). Branch of Service missing, 116th. Cos. A, B, C (to Camp Dix). Coast Art.—50th Regt., Battery C. Casual Co.—235 (to New York).

U.S.S. North Carolina, from Brest Jan. 28, due New York Feb. 8. Engineers—12th Batn. hqrs., med. detach., 35th, 36th, 37th Cos. (to American University, Fort Douglas, George Wright, McDowell, Slocum, Camp Meade, Jefferson Barracks), 32d Co. (to Camps Grant, Lewis, Meade). Air Ser.—Casual Co. 2 (to Camps Upton, Kearny, Meade). Casual Co.—233 (to Pennsylvania), 469 (to Georgia). U.S.M.C.—Detach.

U.S.S. Vermont, from Brest Jan. 24, due New York Feb. 6. Aero Sqdn.—483d (to Camp Meade), 489th (to Fort Slocum). Casual Co.—467 (to Virginia), 471 (to Kansas), 472 (to New York), 476 (to Maryland). Pioneer Inf.—4th, cadre, 55th, cadre, 57th, cadre (to Camp Meade).

##### Merchantmen—Sailed.

Peerless, from Bordeaux Jan. 26, due Newport News Feb. 4. Casual Co. 24 (to California). Med. detach. for duty.

Woonsocket, from Bordeaux Jan. 27, due New York Feb. 10. Detach. Casual Co. 17 (to Illinois).

Hickman, from La Pallice Rochelle Jan. 27, due New York Feb. 14. Detach. Casual Co. 30 (to Missouri). Med. detach. for duty.

Rijnand, from St. Nazaire on Jan. 27, due Newport News Feb. 7. Casual Co.—134 (to New York), 135 (to Pennsylvania), 136, colored, and 137 (to Virginia), 138 (to Kansas), 139 (to Michigan), 141 (to Texas), 457 (to Illinois), 458 (to Michigan), 46 (to Ohio), 464 (to New York). Sick or wounded—838. Navy—1 officer, 200 enlisted men.

Saxonia, from Brest Jan. 28, due New York Feb. 8. Evacuation Amb. Co.—21, 23 (to Camp Meade). Casual detach. (to Camp Lee). Coast Art.—50th Regt., 1st Batn. hqrs., med. detach. for duty. Sick or wounded—112 officers, 1,172 enlisted men.

Santa Teresa, from Bordeaux Jan. 30, due New York Feb. 9. Bordeaux convalescent detach. from 1 to 7, inclusive; 11 to 14, inclusive; 17, 18, 65. Casual Co. 31 (to Virginia). Med. detach. casuals (to Virginia and Georgia). Sick or wounded—45 officers, 1,291 enlisted men.

Dante Alighieri, from Marseilles Jan. 30, due New York Feb. 12. Coast Art.—61st Regt., complete.

Princess Mateika, from St. Nazaire Jan. 30, due Newport News Feb. 11. Casual Co.—140 (U.S.M.C.), 142 (to Illinois), 143 (Minnesota), 144 (to Missouri), 145 (to New York), 146 (to Ohio), 477 (to Maryland), 478 (to Montana), 479 (to Regular Army), 480 (to New York), 481, colored (to Camps Meade, Grant, Travis, Funston), 482 (to California). Base Hospital—66 (to Vermont). St. Nazaire convalescent detach. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39. Med. detach. for duty. Sick or wounded—55 officers, 919 enlisted men. Navy—60 enlisted men.

Madawaska, from Bordeaux Jan. 31, due Newport News Feb. 12. Coast Art.—47th Regt., field and staff hqrs. co., supply co., med. detach., Batteries A, B, C, D, E. Field Art.—326th Regt. (84th Div.), field and staff hqrs. co., supply co., med. detach., Batteries A, B, C, D, E.

Pastores, from Bordeaux Jan. 31, due Newport News Feb. 10. Field Art.—Detach. of 57th (84th Div.). Bordeaux convalescent detach. 8, 9, 10, 21, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 67, 76. Casual Co.—32 (to Illinois). Sick and wounded.

West Eagle, from Bordeaux Jan. 31, due New York Feb. 21. Casual Co.—26, detach. (to Iowa).

Finland, from St. Nazaire Feb. 1, due Newport News Feb. 12. Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Ketchum, U.S.A., in command of troops. Base Hospital—18 (to Fort Slocum). Casual Co.—483 (to Iowa), 484 (to Michigan), 485, colored (Camps Funston, Grant, Meade, Pike), 486 (to Missouri), 487 (to Connecticut), 488 (to Illinois), 489 (to Massachusetts), 490 (to New Jersey), 491 (to Ohio), 492 (to Oklahoma), 493 (to Pennsylvania), 494 (to Kentucky), 495 (to New York), 496 (to Minnesota). Coast Art.—34th Regt., brig. hqrs. (to New York). Med. detach. for duty. St. Nazaire convalescent detach. 30, 32, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44. Sick or wounded—55 officers, 868 enlisted men.

Stockholm, from Brest Feb. 2, due New York Feb. 12. Infantry—369th Regt., colored, field and staff hqrs. co., med. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D (to Camps Upton, Taylor, Lee, Gordon, Travis, Funston, Sherman, Meade). Transportation Corps—854th Co., colored (to Camp Meade). Casual Co.—319, colored (to Maryland), 222 (to Iowa), 234 (to Mississippi), med. detach. for duty.

La France, from Brest Feb. 2, due New York Feb. 10. Infantry—370th Regt., complete, colored (to Camps Grant, Dix, Gordon, Lee, Funston, Logan, San Antonio, Meade); 369th M.G. Co., colored, 3d Batn. (to Camps Upton, Taylor, Lee, Gordon, Travis, Funston, Sherman, Meade); 368th M.G. Co. (to Camp Meade). Med. detach. for duty. Brest convalescent detach.—38. Sick or wounded—248 enlisted men.

Antigone, from Bordeaux Feb. 2, due Newport News Feb. 13. Field Art.—325th field and staff hqrs. co., supply co., Batteries A, D, E, F, ordnance detach., med. detach. (to Camp Taylor); 326th, Battery F, ordnance detach. (to Camp Taylor); 222d, field and staff hqrs. co., supply co., Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F, med. detach. (to Camp Grant). Coast Art.—47th Regt., detach. Battery F. Casual Co.—19 (U.S.M.C.), 19 (to New York), 20 (to Virginia).

Sixola, from Bordeaux Feb. 2, due New York Feb. 14. Bordeaux convalescent detach. co. 56, detach. co. 32 (to Arkansas). Med. detach. for duty.

Metapan, from Brest Jan. 28, due New York Feb. 12. Base Hospital 2, detach.

Duca d'Abuzzi, from Marseilles Jan. 28, due New York about Feb. 6. Coast Art.—4th Regt., complete. Field Art.—Detach. (to Ohio). Casual Co.—25 (U.S.M.C., or to Utah).

Woonsocket, from Bordeaux Jan. 27, due New York Feb. 10. Casual Co.—17 (to Illinois).

Leviathan, from Brest Feb. 3, due New York Feb. 15. In-



## THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on pages 834-5.

G.O. 445, JAN. 7, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Award of Medal of Honor.

Announces the award of the medal of honor and gratuity of \$100 to John O. Siegel, boatswain's mate, second class, U.S.N., for extraordinary heroism on Nov. 1, 1918, during a fire on board the schooner Hjelteneas while tied up at the Belt Line Bridge, Norfolk, Va.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## Sea Duty.

JAN. 30.—Rear Admirals Roger Welles to command Div. 1, Atlantic Fleet, and Edward W. Eberle to command Div. 5, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. George W. Steele to command U.S.S. Shawmut and Naval Air Detachment, Atlantic Fleet; C. L. Hussey continues duties in command U.S.S. Birmingham.

Comdr. Charles S. Kerriek to command U.S.S. Porter; Frank R. King to duty as ex. off. on board U.S.S. Orizaba; Stanford E. Moses to command R.S., San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. Cummings L. Lathrop to duty as gunnery officer U.S.S. Michigan; Frank E. P. Overholt to command U.S.S. McCall; Francis E. M. Wilkin to temp. duty Train, Atlantic Fleet, thence to aid on staff Rear Admiral Harry McLa. P. Huse, Comdr. Train, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieuts. Howes Bodish to duty as aid on staff Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, comdr. Div. 6, Squadron Three, Atlantic Fleet; George P. Brewster to U.S.S. North Dakota; Robert R. Oeg to duty U.S.S. Utah; Theodore F. O. Walker to U.S.S. Pennsylvania; William A. S. Macklin to U.S.S. Texas; John D. Price to U.S.S. North Dakota; Isaiah Parker to U.S.S. New York.

Lieut. (T) (G) (E) Howard S. Rober to U.S.S. Arkansas. Lieuts. Newcomb L. Damon to command U.S.S. H-1; Edward J. Damon to U.S.S. Utah; John W. Merget to duty as Eng. off. on board U.S.S. Galveston.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Edwin H. Price and John G. Crawford to U.S.S. Mississippi.

Lieuts. (j.g.): John W. Roper to U.S.S. Florida; Thomas P. Jeter to U.S.S. New York; Charles H. Cushman to U.S.S. Arkansas.

Lieuts. (j.g.) Harold L. Challenger and Ralph B. Netting to U.S.S. Wyoming.

Lieuts. (j.g.) Edwin Friedman to U.S.S. Oklahoma; Walter D. Whitehead to U.S.S. Buchanan; Harry McG. Jones to U.S.S. Florida; Ralph E. Jennings to U.S.S. Ericsson; David S. Crawford to temp. duty senior officer present afloat, Newport, R.I., upon arrival of U.S.S. Buchanan, to duty on board that vessel; Chauncey Camp to U.S.S. Arkansas; Charles B. Hunt to U.S.S. Nevada; Harold M. Martin to U.S.S. Nevada; Robert J. Denny to U.S.S. Texas; Charles A. Williams to U.S.S. Texas; James K. Smallwood to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Kalkand and as Engr. off. when commissioned.

## Shore Orders.

JAN. 30.—Capt. Archibald H. Scales, det. command, Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., and additional duty as commandant 9th, 10th and 11th Naval Dist.; to duty as Supt. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph P. Horflett to duty in conn. with aviation, Paris, France; Garnet Hulings to duty under instruction in Submarine Div. 2.

## Sea Duty.

JAN. 31.—Rear Admiral Clarence S. Williams det. command Div. No. 5, Atlantic Fleet; to command Div. No. 1, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. William N. Jeffers to command U.S.S. Illinois; W. T. Clowrie to command U.S.S. Baltimore; to conn. f.o. Aaron Ward and on board when commissioned; William Derrington to U.S.S. Utah; David F. Mead to U.S.S. Wyoming; Ernest L. Jones to U.S.S. Utah.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Clifford G. Hines (M.C.) to duty Orizaba; John G. Paul to duty Shawmut; Leland B. Alford (M.C.) to duty Nansemond; Ernest D. Abbott and H. T. Lanman to R/S at New York; George E. Hutchinson to R/S at New York; Ralph H. Roberts and Frank V. Aler, jr., to U.S.S. Arizona; Herbert S. Woodman to U.S.S. New York; Eric M. Grimley to Mississippi; William H. Fitzgerald to R/S at New York; William T. Brown to temp. duty R/S at Philadelphia; Frank E. Norlin to U.S.S. Utah; Lawrence J. Murphy to U.S.S. Foote.

Ensigns: Joseph L. McNeill to duty as engr. off. Cristobal; Russell L. Colley and Hiram L. Gray to U.S.S. New York; Thomas R. Wells to U.S.S. Florida; John L. Koch to Wyoming; R. D. Ballew to 8th Div., Sub. Force; Rufus B. Phillips to duty Evansville; Dudley C. Lunt to U.S.S. Arizona; Bellinger Dunham to R/S at New York; Frederick B. Kugelmann (P.O.) to Madawaska; Royce E. Peterson (P.O.) to Acadia; A. J. Robinson to U.S.S. Oklahoma; Robert L. Satterwhite to U.S.S. Arizona; Courtland W. Babcock to R/S at New York; William F. Fitzgerald (P.O.) to duty Florida; E. B. Rice, jr., to duty Galveston; Charles Fredericks (P.O.) to duty Dakota; William M. Fischer (P.O.) to duty Neponset; Harry S. Bertell to duty 18th Naval Dist.; Ellis J. Hutchart to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; Franklin H. Morrison to U.S.S. Golden Gate; William Fitzgerald (P.O.) to W. N. Page; Harvey R. Bowes to U.S.S. Pennsylvania; Emilie Chourre to Coco Solo, Canal Zone; E. F. Close to U.S.S. Utah; Abel Laude (P.O.) to U.S.S. Olanoke; Eugene Lathier (P.O.) to duty Lydia; A. S. Lewis to R/S at New York; Augustus H. Werdell to duty Dubuque; E. S. Kent to duty Pennsylvania; George D. Cox to duty in command S.O. 88; John S. Bradway (P.O.) to duty R/S at New York; A. J. Robinson to U.S.S. Oklahoma; Robert L. Satterwhite to U.S.S. Arizona.

Mach. John S. Hoshall to duty S.P. 1169.

Pay Clerk Peter D. Conley (P.O.) to duty R/S at New York.

Gunner Richard R. Furley to duty Von Steuben.

## Shore Orders.

JAN. 31.—Rear Admiral John A. Hoegewerf det. command Div. 1 and Squadron 1, Atlantic Fleet; to duty as Supt. Naval Observatory.

Capt. Frederick B. Bassett to command Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, and additional duty as comdt. 9th, 10th and 11th Naval Dist.

Lieut. Comdr. Walden L. Ainsworth to Charleston, Va., Naval Armor and Projectile Plant, for duty.

Lieuts. Charles A. Munn to duty off. of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept.; James C. McDermott to navy yard, Boston; Samuel A. Crosby to duty under Snar, West Coast; James McIntosh to duty under Denota, Charleston, S.C.; Peter J. McAndrews to duty under Snar, New York.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Herman E. Newby to duty in conn. f.o. Guantanamo, Avia. Exp.; Thomas E. Orr to charge Recruiting Sta., Indianapolis, Ind., uncompleted portion; Nicholas V. Del Deo (M.C.) to duty Naval Training Sta., Hampton Roads; Samuel Segal (D.O.) to duty Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; John E. Marshall det. duty under Snar, New York; O. K. Valuppton to duty off. Snar, West Coast; Thomas G. Prumbaum to duty under Snar, New York.

Ensigns: Thomas E. Maytham to duty Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y.; Stuart S. Hayes to 3d Naval Dist.; Arthur M. Campbell, jr., to 6th Naval Dist.; Charles H. Hamman to duty Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads; Alex. F. Anderson, jr., to duty under Snar, N.Y.; J. M. Bassett to duty under Dir. of Naval Communication, Navy Dept.; F. F. Herberg (P.O.) to duty Fleet Supply Base, E. Brooklyn, N.Y.; W. A. Stampf to duty Naval Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.; B. B. Stevenson to duty under Dir. of Naval Communications, Navy Dept.; Robert C. Palmer to duty Naval Training Camp, Seattle, Wash.; Roseter P. Maurice to duty 3d N.D.; Milton T. MacDonald to duty as personal aid to Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood.

comdr. 1st Naval Dist.; Frank G. Hogan (P.O.) to duty Naval Training Camp, Seattle, Wash.; Walton Stallheim to duty as 4th Dist. Repr. of Gen. Insp. N.O.T.S.; L. J. Weld and E. D. Foley to Snar, West Coast.

Bison, John Augustine to Snar, West Coast.

Chief Carp. John Stange to duty 2d Naval Dist.

Pay Clerk Wallace R. Lesser to duty under Denota, New York.

## Sea Duty.

FEB. 1.—Lieut. Comdr. John S. Greene to duty Nar, New York; S. M. Lathbury Hdqrs., London, to report to Admiral Niblack for duty conn. estab. N.P.O.S. in Adriatic; William L. Leed to Nansemond; John Chambers, Andrew Ashborn and J. Sammon to Nar; Charles H. Davis to duty as navigator Vestal and additional duty conn. optical work of the fleet.

Lieuts.: Frank Alan Gould to Nar; Rolfe Tainter (M.C.) to U.S.S. Maui; Luther W. Buggs (M.C.) to Marine Exp. Force, Haiti; Norman F. Earle to duty conn. f.o. Kenyon and on board as engr. off. when commissioned; John D. Cornell continue duty U.S.S. Eagle No. 5; Maurice E. Levy to Lancaster; R. O. Green (M.C.D.S.) to Venice, duty on Radosky; G. F. Bogan to U.S.S. Stribling; Donald Wier, Benjamin R. Chamberlain, H. B. Thulin, Howard G. Demille and Fred B. Sprellis to Nar; E. L. Hammond to U.S.S. Shawmut; John D. Pennington to command U.S.S. Panther; Carl W. Lawson to Arcadia; Arthur H. Gray, Charles Brown and Victor Hope to Nansemond; William D. E. Sullivan to Paysandu; Robert Neilson to Nar; Walter N. Crowell to Dakotan; Francis G. Engle det. Drists, New York, to Nar.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Henry T. Mitchell, Oscar Southerland, Charles J. B. Buckley, Malcolm Mackenzie, Walker Hill, jr., Everett C. Lathbury, Walter M. Toler, Patrick J. Donahue and George E. Lindstrom to Nar; Gustav W. Eckman, Walter R. Rouse and W. F. H. Brann to Nar; Ralph D. Lucas to Westpool; Thaddeus C. Jones to duty on board R/S, Norfolk, Va.; Frederick J. Leonard continue duty U.S.S. Eagle No. 5; Harrison B. Duncan (M.C.D.S.) to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Idaho and on board when commissioned; R. Millard Turner and Thomas H. Wyatt to duty Levistah; A. W. Hawkins to U.S.S. Shawmut; Edmund L. Blake to Julia Luckenbach; Ray R. Stevens and Kristen Jensen to Arcadia; Paul P. Howe and William H. Mullins to Nansemond; Edw. G. Rohan to Dakotan; Robert H. Lightbourne and James J. Doyle to Paysandu; Francis L. Sperry to Orizaba; William J. Reid and Edmund S. Payle to Walter A. Luckenbach; Peter E. Doland to Westgate.

Ensigns: J. M. Todd to duty Powhatan; James M. Sweeney to U.S.S. Pennsylvania; John J. Dowd and Philip D. Naugle to U.S.S. Shawmut; J. Simon (P.O.) to U.S.S. Chester; Dudley B. Coe to U.S.S. Fairfax; Daniel H. Elze and Louis P. Ledoux to U.S.S. Arkansas; Alfred Pedrick to U.S.S. Kimberly; Walter W. Miller, Reginald C. Ramsey and Aaron Mandel to U.S.S. Arkansas; Vanmilton Logan, Ernest A. Bell, Alexander G. McArdle, Leslie A. Robinson, W. O. Floyde, Charles A. Colson, Kurt L. Seelbach, August Foss, Irvine W. Elliott, Clarence P. Richardson, Frank J. Small, Joseph O. Hook and Richard V. Mossop to Nar; Vernon P. Wagner to Marine; Richard A. Machala to Nar; Patrick J. Henry to Naval Hosp., New York, and to Nar; Walter L. Hubel to West Eikon; Paul McLe. Rees, Charles H. Mowry and Raymond G. Southworth to Nar; Vern G. Eagle to Nar; George W. Johns to Phoenix Bridge; Harold E. Walker (P.O.) to duty as supply off. R/S on shore at Halifax, N.S.; Walter Thompson to Dakotan; James G. Kane to Paysandu; Eugene L. Grant to Orizaba; Lawrence B. Larkie to Edward Luckenbach; Richard C. Phalen to Major Wheeler; Harold H. Davis, Howard V. Lee and C. T. Kelsey to Arcadia; Edgar G. Bruder, Conrad Jongeward and Albert V. Collet to Nansemond; Louis W. Olson and James F. Meek to Calameres; David E. Johnson to Julia Luckenbach; Robert D. Small to Arizona; Maurice S. Weeks (P.O.) to U.S.S. Virginian; Ralph Phalen and Edw. L. Goodhue to Major Wheeler.

Pharm. John M. Kennedy (M.C.) to U.S.S. Iowan.

Mach. James P. Lacke to U.S.S. Arkansas.

Gunners: Lewis R. O'Call to duty as torpedo off. U.S.S. Mayratt; Hilven M. Frewett to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-2 and on board when commissioned; J. W. Green from Avia. Paulliac sailed U.S. via Wilhelmshaven.

Stuns.: R. H. Smith to U.S.S. Barnegat; August Hoffman to Cruiser and Transport Force, Atlantic Fleet, for duty; James E. Doherty to U.S.S. Nansemond; George E. Henning to U.S.S. Rescue for duty.

## Shore Orders.

FEB. 1.—Comdr. Whitford Drake (C.C.) to Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. K. Winn (M.C.), Hdqrs., London, to Base Hospital No. 5.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry W. Barstow to duty under Snar, N.Y.; Edw. Breck to special duty office Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept.

Lieuts.: H. E. Spruance (M.C.), Northern Bombing to Base No. 7; G. E. Kaller (M.C.) to Base Hosp. No. 1; Carter B. Burnet to further treatment Naval Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; Charles E. Weickhardt to Washington, D.C., for duty at the Naval Gun Factory; William R. Turner (M.C.) to Navy Rec. Sta., Scranton, Pa., for duty; Thomas G. McDonald (M.C.) to Navy Rec. Sta., Rockledge, Va.; George Dorney to duty as avia. attaché, Lisbon, Portugal, as relief of Lieut. Comdr. Edw. Breck, U.S.N.R.F.; T. J. Murphy (M.C.) to Hdqrs., London; W. R. Taylor (M.C.) 4469 should read to Base Hosp. No. 5 instead of Staff Base No. 7; Edmund S. McCawley to further treatment Naval Hosp., Washington, D.C.; Samuel E. Lee to duty as radio material off. 6th Naval Dist.; R. J. White, P.O. Nantes; C. R. Johnson and E. S. Swanson, Northern Bombing Group to Base No. 7.

Lieuts. (j.g.): A. P. Moran, Staff Base No. 7 to report Hdqrs., London; Stephen Clark, jr., to duty under Snar, New York; Howard Greenley to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Cal.; William E. Brent det. duty U.S.S. Pennsylvania, to continue treatment Naval Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ensigns: Victor P. Kannari and Joseph D. Childs to Danota, N.Y.; D. M. Dayton orders to Hdqrs., London, cancelled; Ernest R. Brown (P.O.) to duty Soc. Base, Cape May, N.J.; Herbert C. Canney to duty under Snar, New York; Edw. N. Switzer to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Cal.; Ernest J. Fuller to Naval Air Sta., Miami, Fla.; John B. Bowen to Naval Air Sta., Coco Solo, Canal Zone; Charles E. L. Clifford to duty under Snar, New York; Walter G. Peterman to duty with Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N. (ret.), 3d N.D.; Philip G. Overback to duty Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.; John A. Monaghan to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; A. J. Godskalk to Denota, New York; Harold R. Lehmann (P.O.) to duty with Fleet Supply Base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; Martin O. Lee (P.O.) to duty Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; J. H. Kyger (P.O.) Avia. Paulliac to Staff Base No. 7.

Chief Btan.'s Mate Michael Kivelehen appt. as temp. btan. cancelled.

Gunner Charles H. Crowe to duty under Distr. Com. Supt., New York.

FEB. 2.—Capt. Roy C. Smith to duty as supervisor of the harbor of New York; J. W. Greenslade to command U.S.S. Galveston.

Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Thompson to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-30; R. S. Parr to duty as engr. off. on U.S.S. Minnesota; W. D. Pridoux to duty under Snar, New York.

Lieuts.: R. R. Claghorn to U.S.S. Oklahoma; R. F. Collins to U.S.S. North Dakota; S. B. Clark to U.S.S. Isis; F. B. Craven to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-5 and on board when commissioned; W. D. Baker to command U.S.S. AL-3; H. L. Phelps to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-4 and on board when commissioned; E. S. Smith to duty conn. f.o. Eagle No. 9 and on board as engr. off. when commissioned; J. C. Richards to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 15 and on board as engr. off. when commissioned; A. H. Mellein to duty conn. f.o. Eagle No. 8 and on board as engr. off. when commissioned.

Lieuts.: C. B. Chapman to duty conn. f.o. Eagle No. 16 and on board as engr. off. when commissioned; J. H. Wilcox to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Barney and on board as watch officer when commissioned; P. Hotchkiss to duty conn. f.o. Eagle No. 10 and on board as engr. off. when commissioned; E. Gregory as soon as U.S.S. C-275 and U.S.S. C-276 are ready for sea proceed with these vessels as sr. off. present to New London for final f.o. preparatory to West Coast Dist.; H. Johnston to 3d Naval Dist.; G. W. Eastman (M.C.) to E. L. Lathbury to duty J. V. Lynn (M.C.) to U.S.S. Texas; A. E. Jackson to duty office of Naval Communication, Navy Dept.; J. W. Knott to command Dreadnaught; J. B. Borneson to U.S.S. Lake Yahara; A. M. Baldwin and W. M. Fraser to Staff Base 7; W. Young to U.S.S. Lake Ypallanti.

Marine Corps Orders will be found on page 832.

fantry—371st Regt., colored, complete (to Camps Jackson, Lee, Meade, Gordon, Pike). 372d Regt., colored, complete (to Camps Custer, Gordon, Lee, Sherman, Devens, Meade, Columbus Barracks). 163d Regt., field and staff, hqrs. co. (to Camp Dix). 868th Regt., hqrs. detach., med. detach., Cos. H, I, K, L, M, colored (to Camp Meade). 41st Div. hqrs. (to Camp Dix). Casual Co.—232 (to Texas). Breast convalescent detachments.—24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42. Sick or wounded—2,177.

Regina, from Breast Feb. 3, due Boston Feb. 12. Infantry—369th Regt., supply co., med. detach., 2d Batn., colored (to Camps Upton, Taylor, Lee, Gordon, Travis, Funston, Sherman, Meade). 163d Regt., med. detach., 2d Batn., Cos. D, E (to Camp Dix). Casual Co.—236 (to New York).

Henderson, from Bordeaux, due New York Feb. 14. Bordeaux convalescent detachments.—15, 19, 43, 45, 46, 54, 58, 68, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86. Casual Co.—33, detach. A (to Camp Dix). Med. detach. for duty. Sick or wounded—1,168.

Matsonia, from Bordeaux Feb. 3, due New York Feb. 14. Coast Art.—68th Regt., complete (to coast defenses, Long Island Sound). Field Art.—151st Regt., brig. hqrs. (to Camp Devens). Med. detach. for duty. Bordeaux convalescent detachments.—60, 65. Casual Cos.—27 (to Camp Grant), 355, 356 (to Camp Dix), 357 (to Camp Upton), 358 (to Camp Dodge), 360 (to Camp Devens), 361 (to Camp Lewis), 363 (to Camp Upton), 364 (to Camp Dodge), 365 (to Camp Dix), 367 (to Camp McCallan).

Howick Hall, from Bordeaux Feb. 3, due Newport News Feb. 18. Casual Co.—31, detach. (to Alabama).

The War Department announces that the destinations of troop transports have been changed, as follows:

Lake Yellowstone, from New York to Philadelphia.

Francis L. Skinner, from New York to Baltimore.

Bromont, from New York to Baltimore.

Martensdijk, from Boston to New York.

Agamemnon, from Newport News to New York.

The War Department announces that the following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

Balloon Cos.—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th.

Ammunition Train—308th.

Aero Sqdns.—93d, 103d.

Trench Mortar Battery—103d.

Field Art.—322d, 334th, 10th Brig., advance school detach.

Mobile Operating Unit 1.

Coast Art. Corps—50th.

M.G. Batn.—143d, 326th.

The following units of the 40th Division:

40th Div. postal detach., mobile field laboratory, med. detach.

Supply Train—115th.

Sanitary Squad—61, 62.

Field Hospital—160th.

Ambulance Co.—160th. (115th San. Train.)

Infantry—79th brig. hqrs., 80th brig. hqrs.; 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th.

Military Police—40th Co.

Ammunition Train—115th (animal-drawn section).

M.G. Batns.—143d, 144th, 145th.

Also the following organizations:

Field Art.—166th Regt., brig. hqrs.; 347th, 348th Regts.

First Army—Art. hqrs.

Aero Sqdns.—96th.

Chemical Warfare—Casual Co. 5.

Ordnance—Casual Cos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Transportation Corps—84th Co.

2d Corps hqrs. and hqrs. troop.

Signal Corps—412th Telegraph Batn., 318th Field Batn.

Tank Corps—301st center, 302d Batn., 307th brig. hqrs., 326th and 327th Batns.

The War Department announces the following changes of destinations of troop transports:

Norfolk and Bristol, from New York to Philadelphia.

Peerless and El Oriente, from Newport News to New York.

## MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS OF THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced on Feb. 4 that fourteen battleships and ten armored cruisers of the United States Navy are now in service bringing troops back from France, while the U.S.S. Missouri and the U.S.S. Pittsburg are under orders and are being fitted out for the same duty.

The following are the battleships, with the names of the captains in command: Connecticut, J. F. Carter; New Hampshire, Ridley McLean; Georgia, J. J. Raby; New Jersey, J. E. Morton; Kansas, A. W. Hinds; Ohio, R. W. McNeely; Louisiana, G. R. Marvell; Rhode Island, W. S. Crosby; Michigan, G. W. Laws; South Carolina, W. D. Brotherton; Minnesota, J. V. Chase; Vermont, F. H. Clark; Nebraska, D. W. Wurtsbaugh; Virginia, H. G. Ziegemeier.

Armored Cruisers—Charleston, W. L. Littlefield; Frederick, W. P. Scott; Huntington, E. S. Kellerg; Montana, D. C. Day; North Carolina, W. D. McDougall; Pueblo, F. B. Upham; Rochester, L. M. Overstreet; St. Louis, C. D. Lincoln; Seattle, J. R. Y. Blakely; South Dakota, J. M. Luby.

The following ships, which will operate from Guantanamo during the maneuvers, have either arrived at Guantanamo or are now en route: Florida, Utah, Oklahoma, Nevada, North Dakota, Mississippi, Texas, New York, Arkansas, Wyoming, Arizona, Columbia, Robinson, Dorsey, Talbot, Patterson, Calhoun, Henley, Breese, Mugford, Craven, Prairie, Lambert, Perkins, McKee, Walke, Radford, Ringgold, Montgomery, Ludlow, Delphy, Palmer, Champlin, Ward, Buchanan, Cummings, Myrant, Dent, Rathburne, Supply, Neptune, Cuyama, Arapahoe, Chemung, Vestal, Arctic, Bridge, Lebanon, Gorgona, O-2.

## NAVY DEMOBILIZATION PROGRESSING.

Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, made a report on Feb. 5 to Chairman Padgett of the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the progress of demobilization in the Navy. According to Admiral Blue's statement the Navy Department had directed the release, up to the date of the report, of forty per cent. of the Reserves, forty per cent. of the men who had enlisted for the period of the emergency, and twenty per cent. of the "regular four-year men who enlisted since the beginning of the war." These releases were made first to men with families dependent upon them, and second to men desiring to complete their education. In addition to this the report reads: "Orders have gone out during the last few days to release all Naval Reserve men and men enlisted for the war only who are now undergoing training at the training stations and at trade schools if they so request. We have also ordered the release of 20,000 men of the Naval Reserves and men enlisted for the war who are performing shore duties at the various naval districts." The bureau is faced with the problem of manning some thirty-eight to forty large vessels which are to be put in commission as transports to bring home our troops from Europe. "It is hoped that by Feb. 20 we will have demobilized at least half of the remaining personnel on shore after the releases above described have taken place," Admiral Blue says in conclusion. Recruits are coming into the Navy at the rate of about 1,600 a week.



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### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 5, 1919.

Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, who has just been relieved as Superintendent of the Naval Academy and assigned to the command of the 5th Division of the Battleship Fleet, was given a hearty farewell by the officers and midshipmen when he left for Hampton Roads on the Wasp Feb. 3, the more notable on account of its spontaneous and unofficial character. His flag went down at the station ship at noon, but he did not leave on the Wasp until a few minutes after five.

The officers and midshipmen assembled at the wharf and awaited Admiral Eberle's arrival. The midshipmen had formed two rows down the length of the wharf, through which Admiral Eberle walked to the Wasp, while the midshipmen stood at the salute and the Academy band played "Auld Lang Syne." Before boarding the Wasp, Admiral Eberle exchanged a heartfelt farewell with the officers of the station, while the midshipmen broke ranks and gave the old Naval Academy yell, ending with three "Ships," the term used for the Academy's head. Admiral Eberle, on the bridge of the Wasp, spoke briefly to the regiment of midshipmen. He told the young men that the Academy was not made up of buildings and grounds, or even men, but that it was the spirit of the Navy that made it what it is. "I leave it in your charge," he said. "Be true to it and keep yourselves clean. Be true to it; be true to your messmates; be true to your task; be true to the great naval service to which it is your priceless privilege to belong, and may God be with you until we meet again." As the Wasp drew off Admiral Eberle remained on the bridge, while those on the wharf waved a farewell, and the band played "A Life on the Ocean Wave," "Anchor Aweigh" and the other tunes so well known to those who have ever been in touch with the Academy.

Capt. William H. Standley, commandant of midshipmen, is acting as Superintendent in the interim between the departure of Admiral Eberle and the arrival of Rear Admiral Archibald H. Seales, which is expected in about a week. Comdr. George C. Pogram has been detailed as aid at the Academy and

assigned to the post of aid to Admiral Eberle, commanding the 5th Division of the Battleship Fleet. Commander Pogram received entirely unexpected orders about noon Feb. 2 and left with Admiral Eberle on the Wasp. They joined the Utah, Admiral Eberle's flagship, at Hampton Roads.

The second term of the academic year begins on Feb. 8. The first class will continue its regular routine of studies. There is no second class, it having had an advanced graduation. The third, or younger class, having finished its second year studies, will take up the work of the second class. The fourth class will pursue the usual schedule of the fourth class in the second term in the first academic year.

It has been stated officially that the school of post-graduate work at the Naval Academy will open about July 1, next. It is believed that Comdr. Joseph L. Hileman will head the post-graduate work. Commander Hileman is now head of the Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction.

The first honor man of the 351 ensigns of the Naval Reserve who completed a course at the Naval Academy on Jan. 31 is Francis D. Everett, of Milton, Mass. He graduated from Harvard in 1911. Second honors were won by Theodore E. Swigert, of Oakland, Cal., a graduate of Leland Stanford, Jr. University in 1917. Both belonged to the engineering section of the class and will return to civilian pursuits at once. In the deck section of the class, first honors were taken by Jack G. Scott, of Denver, Colo., who graduated from the University of Colorado in 1917. He has been appointed a temporary ensign in the Navy.

"The Wake" is the appropriate title of the class publication of the fifth and last class of Naval Reserves to come out of the Naval Academy during the war period. It was in the wake of all the other classes, but none the less valuable and honorable. The booklet is a very creditable, breezy volume and worthy of the highest praise to its authors and the men who made the publication possible—the Fifth Class of Naval Reserve Officers, Naval Academy, 1919.

Mrs. Lesley B. Anderson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Anderson, U.S.N., is organizing a dancing class for the naval set, which will hold its first meeting on Friday night. Lieutenant Commander Anderson has been ordered to the Naval Academy on duty.

Mrs. Middleton Semmes Guest, wife of Surgeon Guest, of the Navy, is entertaining at her home at Wardcut her niece, Mrs. Payne of Canada. On Wednesday of last week Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., united in marriage Ensign Julian

Minathan Tobey, of Freeport, Mich., and Miss Mildred Lucille Campbell, of Aurora, Ill. There were no attendants. A delightful entertainment for candidates for the Naval Academy, under instruction at the local naval preparatory schools, was given on Saturday evening in the gymnasium of St. John's College.

Inter-company competitions in boxing, wrestling and gymnastics were conducted at the Naval Academy on Saturday evening, resulting in many fine contests in each of the branches. Midson, R. S. Hales, comparatively a newcomer in the sport, occasioned some surprise by taking the general gymnastic championship from Captain Mason, of the gymnasium team. In the heavyweight boxing, R. O. Murray and O. A. Mason boxed the regular period and an extra round, but a decision could not be reached.

Pittsburgh's picked swimmers, competing under the name of the Allegheny Mountain Association, defeated the midshipmen here Feb. 1, 37 to 25. New York University was crushed at basketball Feb. 1, 50 to 15. Virginia Military Institute was the fifteenth opponent of the midshipmen at basketball and the fifteenth victim, the score Wednesday afternoon being 39 to 17.

### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1919.

The first cadet hop since Thanksgiving was held on Saturday evening. Mrs. Greene received with Cadet Stauffer. Hereafter the cadets will have one hop each month and the student officers two. This schedule will be in effect until June. Beginning March 1 those student officers who reach a required proficiency in academic work and discipline will be granted a twenty-four-hour leave on the first Saturday of each month.

Guests in the post during the week were Mrs. Jadwin, who has been visiting her son, Lieutenant Jadwin; Mrs. John Bennett, wife of Colonel Bennett, who is on duty overseas; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Harding and Miss Harding, parents and sister of Cadet Harding, and Mrs. Holmer, who is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Dunn. The Misses Jean Davis, Margaret Smith and Josephine Stewart, of Vassar, and Miss Mabel Satterlee, of New York, were among the guests at the hotel for the week-end.

Major and Mrs. Marshburn's guests have been Major Marshburn's brother, Col. J. H. Marshburn, president of the Georgia Military College at Milledgeville, and Mrs. Marshburn. Mrs. Bull has had with her Mrs. Harry C. Chamberlin, Col. and Mrs. Santschi have been entertaining Col. and Mrs. B. Yount and Col. and Mrs. G. F. N. Daley. Colonels Yount and Daley were classmates of Colonel Santschi at the Academy. Mrs. John A. Dix, of New York, whose husband is on duty in France, has been visiting Miss Tillman for several days. Major Moscovitz, from the Walter Reed Hospital, has been a guest on the post recently.

Colonel Wilcox is spending the week in Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Gratian have returned to the post after a month's leave spent at Atlantic City. Mrs. Tillman and Miss Katherine Tillman gave a tea on Friday in honor of Mrs. Bugge, wife of Col. Jens Bugge, commandant of cadets. Assisting the hostesses were Mrs. Fieberger, Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Carter. Several parties planned in honor of Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Gance's mother, were called off when Mrs. Russell left for her home in Curwensville, Pa., on account of the illness of her husband. Miss Elsie Stuart is at home from Vassar for several days.

Col. and Mrs. Holt's guests at dinner on Friday were Col. and Mrs. Gance and Col. and Mrs. Morrison. Col. and Mrs. Stuart joined the party later for bridge. The prizes were won by Colonel Stuart, Col. and Mrs. Santschi entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Walthall, Col. and Mrs. Morrison and Major and Mrs. Thorpe. Mrs. Hanna entertained several friends at bridge on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Morrison's guests at dinner on Thursday were Col. and Mrs. Gance, Major and Mrs. Thorpe and Capt. and Mrs. Everts.

The Monday Afternoon Bridge Club held a well-attended meeting this week. The prize-winners were Mesdames Fieberger, Walbach, Crawford, Rees and Ridgway. Capt. John W. Rafferty was the guest of Mrs. and Mr. Telford for the opening one night last week. Col. and Mrs. Bull's guests at dinner on Sunday were Mrs. Jadwin and Lieutenant Jadwin. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger entertained at dinner on Friday for Colonel Tillman and Miss Tillman, Mrs. Gedson, Colonel Robinson and Lieutenant Godson. Mrs. Russell's guests at bridge one evening last week were Col. S. R. Jones and Col. and Mrs. Wilcox. Cadet Smith, of Fourth Class-B, son of Mr. Smith, secretary of the University of Michigan, died of pneumonia on Sunday.

The basketball game on Saturday was a victory for the Army over Crescent Athletic Club, the score being 24-13. The teams played a fast and interesting game. Johnston, a new man, played a brilliant game for the Army, registering five of the Army's field baskets, two of them spectacular throws from the center of the floor. Crauston, captain of the West Point team, was taken out of the game in the first half with a badly strained ankle. The line-up was as follows: Army—Crauston, r.f.; Johnston, l.f.; MacQuarrie, c.; Barriek, r.g.; Clatterboas, l.g. Crescent Athletic Club—McTigue, r.f.; Heath, l.f.; Ashmead, c.; Stewart, r.g.; Austin, l.g. Goals from field—Johnston (5), MacQuarrie (3), Daniel, McTigue, Heath (3), Austin. Goals from foul—Crauston (3), MacQuarrie, Heath (3). Referee, Deering of Manhattan; umpire, Kirberger; time of halves, twenty minutes.

The few cold days at the end of the week made a hockey game on Lusk Reservoir possible. Brooklyn Hockey Club defeated West Point for the second time this season; score, 2-1. The game was closely contested until just before time was called. Sadler shot a goal through Burgard and won the game for Brooklyn.

### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York, Feb. 4, 1919.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell left for Washington last week, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, and Capt. and Mrs. S. M. Spalding. Mrs. Bell will make her home for the present in Washington with Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Garlington. Mrs. Thomas N. Barry arrived on Sunday. Her daughter, Mrs. William Bryden, and her children are expected later.

The dances of the officers and ladies, which were given up as a mark of respect to the memory of General Bell, have been resumed, and the committee announces the dances for the remainder of the winter and early spring season. During Lent the formal dances will be omitted.

Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson gave a lunch on Friday of last week for Col. Charles Derkle, of the French army, who sailed for France the next day on the S.S. Rochambeau. Colonel Derkle has been in this country for over a year and a half in the interests of the medical departments of the French and American armies, he himself being a medical officer and acting in the way of a liaison officer of his department. Colonel Derkle has been a frequent visitor on Governors Island, and his friends here as well as in the Army at large will rejoice to know his health, which had been greatly impaired through the very serious wounds received in action in France, is much improved, and their thoughts and good wishes will follow him across the sea to his home and family in France.

Col. and Mrs. Stephenson gave a supper on Feb. 4 for the entire office force of the department surgeon's office, in which they were assisted by Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Stephenson's sister, and the officers and their wives of the department surgeon's staff and Chaplain Dempsey and Smith. After a bountiful supper, served in buffet style to the thirty-five guests present, there was vocal and instrumental music and a pleasant social hour, after which the guests adjourned to the dance of the Fort Jay Social Club.

Mrs. Edmund B. Smith sailed on Feb. 3 on the S.S. Wacouta (Prinz Waldemar) for Nassau, Bahamas, B.W.I., for a two months' visit.

A library has been started in the Governors Island club, the nucleus being 200 books of reference and military interest from the library of the late General Bell. These are in cases in the





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club reading room, and it is hoped to increase it by purchase and donations from time to time.

### WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Feb. 1, 1919.

Capt. James J. Murphy, post adjutant, has been called to Fort Leavenworth by the illness of his wife. Thursday, as usual, was "at home" day along the line.

Mrs. Charles G. Abbot, wife of the dean of the Smithsonian Institution, assisted Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot and the Misses Marion B. and Eleanor Abbot.

A cablegram was received by Lieut. Col. Peter C. Bullard, O.E., on Saturday last, announcing that a son had been born to his wife at Toulon, France. This is the first grandson of Major Gen. and Mrs. Robert Lee Bullard. Mrs. Robert L. Bullard, Miss Rose Bullard and Master Keith Bullard are expected next week from Little Rock, Ark., as guests of Lieut. Col. Peter C. Bullard.

Col. and Mrs. Edward D. Ardery are entertaining as house guests the Misses Marren, of New York. Capt. and Mrs. Philip G. Nash entertained at a card party last evening. Miss Harriette Keim has returned from a protracted trip and stay in the Orient and is living in the city. Miss Keim is a sister of the wife of Gen. Charles W. Keim, O.E. Mrs. Henry O. Smith is also in the city during the absence of Colonel Smith in France.

The 40th Engineers, under Major John S. Bragdon, O.E., reached this post on Jan. 30 from Camp Merritt, N.J., for dissolution and distribution.

### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. Gillette entertained on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Woodson, Colonel Gregory, the new commanding officer, Dr. and Mrs. Silver, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. J. T. Moore. Captain Gillette and Mrs. Thompson sang and Mrs. Silver played. The nurses gave a farewell reception for Col. and Mrs. Woodson Friday evening at the nurses' recreation rooms. A farewell address was delivered by one of the nurses, to which Colonel Woodson responded feelingly. Captain Gillette sang, accompanied by Private Scully. Miss Cameron, the chief nurse at the hospital, welcomed Colonel Gregory, who has assumed command of the post and hospital. Mrs. Gregory will arrive in a fortnight, accompanied by their young son and daughter. Col. and Mrs. Woodson left on Saturday for Washington, where the Colonel is to be on duty at the Surgeon General's office.

Mrs. Endicott gave a bridge party at the Macdonough Inn in honor of Mrs. Smith (née Rogers) from An Sable Forks, Friday afternoon. Present: Mesdames Wolf, Gillette, O'Brien, Pierce, Graham, Kellogg, Martin, Coe, E. G. Moore, Hughey and Coe.

We have all been distressed at hearing that Col. P. W. Arnold had been seriously injured in an accident in France on Jan. 24. Mrs. Arnold, who has spent the winter at the Macdonough Inn, left Saturday night for Washington and will be there with her sisters indefinitely.

Mrs. Paul A. Wolf entertained Capt. and Mrs. Gillette, Capt. and Mrs. Payne and Captain Kellam at dinner on Saturday at

the Macdonough Inn. After dinner the party went to the hop at the Administration building.

### CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Jan. 30, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. William Brady entertained at the Country Club dinner dance on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Band, Capt. and Mrs. Sorrell, Capt. and Mrs. Tobias and Captain Patterson. Col. and Mrs. Pruyn have moved into quarters in Fort Sam Houston. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Estes, of Camp Travis, entertained at the Country Club dinner dance on Jan. 25 for Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Chandler, Col. and Mrs. Slocum, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cress, Col. and Mrs. Samuel Miller, Col. and Mrs. Cecil.

Major John Cotter entertained on Jan. 24 at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Galbraith, Col. and Mrs. Pruyn, Major and Mrs. Minus, Mrs. John Bullis, Mrs. Goldthwaite and Dr. R. E. Moss.

Major and Mrs. Marshall, Captain Powers, Lieut. and Mesdames Brewer and McCarthy were guests of Mrs. B. L. Naylor at a musicale and supper. Col. and Mrs. Frier entertained with a dinner Jan. 25 in honor of their daughter, Mrs. William B. Bogarty, wife of Commander Bogarty, naval constructor at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. Other guests were Mrs. Christianburg, Miss Bullis, Miss Frier, Lieutenant Colonel Venable, Lieutenants Bellinger and Richards.

Col. and Mrs. A. M. Weatherill entertained with an anniversary dinner dance at the Country Club on Jan. 29. Among the guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ester, Col. and Mrs. J. J. Miller, Major and Mrs. John Keilber, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Brigadier General Briggs, Captain Estes, Major Wurster, Colonel Redington and Major Miller.

Mrs. Louis Fink, jr., was hostess at a luncheon Jan. 28 in honor of Mrs. Wright Moore, wife of Chaplain Moore. Capt. and Mrs. E. Y. Rose entertained with a host party at the Majestic Monday following dinner at the hotel, the guests being Major and Mrs. Long, Mrs. Horgis, Miss Walker and Lieutenant Johnston.

Col. and Mrs. Jack Miller, of Travis, entertained a number of friends at the Country Club dinner dance Jan. 18.

Major Gen. Guy Carleton, Mrs. Carleton and Miss Nellie were guests of friends here en route to Camp Kearny, Cal., where General Carleton goes to command.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Estes entertained on Saturday with a dinner dance at the Country Club.

Mrs. Bready, wife of Capt. Bready, of Camp Travis, entertained at luncheon and bridge at the Country Club on Jan. 21 for Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Marshall, of Camp Travis, Mrs. Sorrell, of San Antonio, and Mrs. Strathier, of the Arsenal.

Orders were issued Jan. 20 by Brigadier General Estes to discontinue all division schools, as the 18th Division will be demobilized in February. Among the schools to be closed are machine gun school, signal, officers, infantry, equitation, Engineers, rifle, and machine gun range school.

Major F. W. Wurster entertained at the Country Club at dinner for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Estes, Col. and Mrs. Sam Miller, Col. and Mrs. Wetherill, Misses Clark, Pratt, McKenna, Carter, Townsend, Williams, Mrs. Lindley, Mrs. Murchison, Colonel Rutledge, Brigadier General Briggs, Colonels Hocket and Redington, Majors Handkins, Dean, Miller, and Captain Estes.

Mrs. Calkins, of Buffalo, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Chiehn Wheeler, wife of Major Wheeler, has returned to her home.

On Feb. 4, 1,313 men will be discharged from Camp Travis, representing every unit of the 18th Division and Hospital Detachment. The Cactus Division may be demobilized by Feb. 15. The 90th Division is supposed to come to Camp Travis from overseas. Casuals continue to come in from France.

### NOTES OF GUAM.

Guam, M.I., Dec. 20, 1918.

The Guam News Letter for December announces the arrival at Guam of Capt. William W. Gilmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gilmer, Major John R. Henley, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Henley and two children, Lieut. Dean H. Vance, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Vance and two children, Lieut. Cyrus E. Bush, M.O., U.S.N., and Mrs. Bush. Lieut. Elmer F. Lowery, M.O., U.S.N., and Mrs. Lowery, and 2d Lieut. Orrel A. Inman and Edward Selby, U.S.M.C.

Governor and Mrs. Gilmer received informally for former Governor and Mrs. Roy O. Smith on Thanksgiving afternoon. The officers and ladies of the station had an opportunity to meet Governor and Mrs. Gilmer and also to wish Ben Copps to Capt. and Mrs. Smith, who were about to sail from Guam. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward B. Guinan and Mrs. Guinan entertained at dinner on Thanksgiving Day for Capt. W. F. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Comdr. John F. McGee and Lieut. George S. McGee.

The officers' club was the scene of a very enjoyable dance on the evening of Dec. 14. Many officers and ladies from both Agaña and Sumay attended. Governor Gilmer and Mrs. Gilmer also being present. Capt. Donald R. Fox and Mrs. Fox entertained at dinner on Dec. 9 for Lieut. Kenneth H. Inman and Lieut. Edward Selby. Lieut. David L. Cohen and Mrs. Cohen has at dinner guests on Dec. 14 Capt. O. P. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Comdr. Edwin L. Jones and Mrs. Jones and Lieutenant Sinamark.

### PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION.

Bremerton, Wash., Jan. 25, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Hoopes, Pay Corps, U.S.N., supply officer of the yard, is on a thirty days' leave in California, accompanied by Mrs. Hoopes, motoring through the southern part of the state. Mrs. W. W. Usher, wife of Lieut. W. W. Usher, P.O., U.S.N.R.F., has returned from southern Oregon, where she was called by the death of her nephew, who died on his way home from France. She was accompanied by her daughter Lorraine and Miss Ella Deane.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Puget Sound Branch of the Navy Relief Society was held Jan. 24, with Mrs. Harry Field, wife of Captain Field, U.S.N., presiding.

Lieut. Earl C. Weaver, O.E., U.S.N.R.F., and Mrs. Weaver and little daughter, Dora Lucy, have moved from Quarters J in the navy yard to a house at 734 Burwell avenue, in Bremerton. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Aldwell, of Port Angeles, were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Luther E. Gregory in the navy yard last Friday.

### ARMY NOTES, SEATTLE.

Mrs. Detwiler, wife of Captain Detwiler, was hostess in Port Townsend Thursday. Mrs. Charles G. Campbell and Mrs. Emory L. Kniskern presided at the urns. The guests included Mesdames George H. McManus, Charles T. Phillips, E. P. Tasterbrook, G. O. Hubbard and B. H. Kerfoot, of Fort Worden; Mrs. Watrous, of Seattle; Mesdames Marion, Rauch, Downs, Mesdames George Welch, Frank Emery, Allan Trumbull, L. H. Mass, Dillon T. Stevens, Tom W. Holman, M. L. Sims, James O'Connor, Misses Tanner, Ferris, Blane, Downs, Eisenstein and Worthington.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Vessel, of Mosier, Ore., are guests at the home of Mrs. Vessel's sister, Mrs. Moore, wife of Major Henry H. Moore, Fort Worden, coast defense Q.M. Mrs. Watrous, of Seattle, this week was the guest of Mrs. Phillips, wife of Col. Charles T. Phillips, of Fort Worden, commander of the coast defenses of Puget Sound.

Capt. and Mrs. Miller, of Port Worden, will leave soon for the Philippines for station. Mrs. Wright, wife of Major George H. Wright, P.S., expects to sail Feb. 5 for Manila, where Major Wright is stationed.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carrio, of Fort Flagler, entertained at cards Monday evening for Major and Mrs. Seth T. Ellison, Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. McCrellis, Lieut. and Mrs. Stone, Major Haddon and Dr. Lavine, all of the garrison.

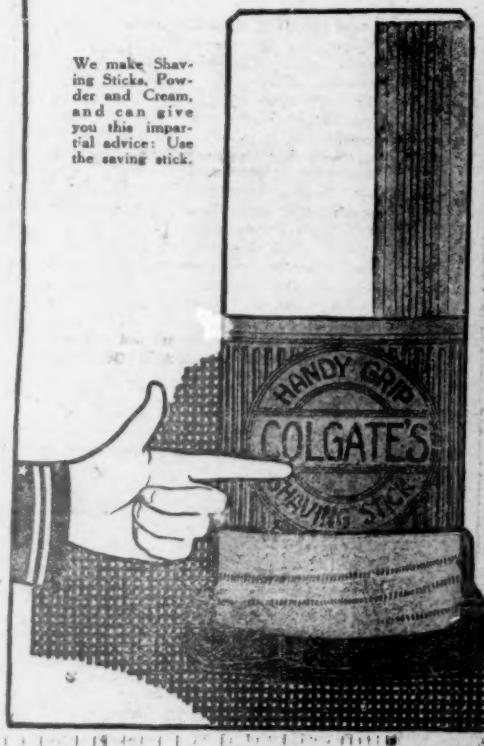
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Mrs. Seth T. Ellison, of Fort Flagler, spent several days in Seattle this week visiting relatives.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 29, 1919.

Capt. Harry George, who is to be succeeded as commandant by Capt. Edward L. Beach, on Monday night entertained the supervisory force of the station at a smoker at his quarters, about sixty of the men enjoying the pleasant affair.

Col. and Mrs. Edwin Jones are to leave next week for their home in Alabama. They have been in San Francisco for the winter. Lieut. and Mrs. John L. Riddell are receiving congratulations on the birth of a little daughter, born in San Francisco. Major Robert McDonald has left for Fort Sill, to join his regiment, after several weeks' stay in San Francisco. Mrs. J. M. McDonald, who has been at the Hotel Cecil with her son, has also started East and will join General McDonald, who recently returned from overseas. Mrs. David Worth Bagley arrived recently from Washington on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Harrington, of Colusa. With her mother she is now enjoying a stay at Santa Barbara.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd Schultz have taken a house in Los Angeles. Comdr. and Mrs. David Le Breton were honored guests at a luncheon given last Sunday at San Mateo by Miss Annabelle Schwerin. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard McRitchey are staying at the Clairmont Hotel, San Francisco. They plan to take a house in that city. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph McQuinn spent a few days in San Francisco last week en route from Madison, Wis., to Medford, Ore.

Mrs. R. V. Lowe entertained at bridge Monday for Mesdames Bulmer, of San Francisco, Marcus L. Miller, J. M. Elliott, T. D. Barker, C. A. Carlson, J. W. McCluskey, Wilson, Broad, J. O. Gawne, Poole and Mary Turner. Mrs. H. V. McKittrick has left for a visit to the southern part of the state before proceeding East. Lieut. Comdr. McKittrick's ship, the Boggs, is expected to get away from the yard shortly.

Col. R. M. Cutts left Saturday for Quantico after a six weeks' stay here settling up the affairs of his mother, the late Mrs. Emily Cutts. His sister, Mrs. J. T. Myers, is to remain here until March. Seven officers of the Zeven Provinciën, the Dutch cruiser now in San Francisco, were luncheon guests of Captain George on Friday. On Saturday the officers of the ship were hosts aboard the vessel for a number of prominent Army and Navy officers and their wives. Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. Durrell, of Yerba Buena, entertained at a luncheon there for the visitors, Commander Van der Wal being the honored guest. Rear Admiral Jayne, of the Twelfth District, also entertained for him at a luncheon at the Palace.

Major and Mrs. George D. Holland have left for New York. Major and Mrs. Dana H. Orissey are at the Fairmont, San Francisco, after a three years' absence in Washington. They will go to North Island. Lieut. Russell Blane has arrived from the East and he and Mrs. Blane plan to reopen their San Francisco home. Major and Mrs. Wilbur Thring entertained at dinner at the Barracks this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward H. McLaughlin, whose marriage took place in San Francisco last week, are spending their honeymoon in Del Monte. Lieut. Mendel Haugh was honored guest at a dinner given at the Fairmont Wednesday by Leland S. Ramadell.

Lieut. Moseley Taylor has arrived from Boston and is visiting at the George Pease home in San Mateo. His marriage to Miss Emily Pope was announced some time ago. The directors of the yard cafeteria gave a farewell dinner to Capt. and Mrs. George last week. Many yard officers and their wives were present.

Fifteen hundred men from the naval camp here have been ordered to the east coast for duty aboard German vessels now in home or neutral ports which are to be used in carrying food to Europe and, on the return trip, bringing the troops home.

(Continued on page 832.)



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Mare Island—Continued from page 831.

The first detachment, 300, left yesterday, and the remainder will leave within a fortnight. This reduces the force at the camp to 1,200, but it is to be increased again as quickly as possible by recruits.

The civilian force of the yard now numbers 7,250. At the highest point during the war it reached 8,800. Orders to reduce if possible by twenty-five per cent. were found impracticable owing to the large amount of work here. If the fleet that is sent out to the Pacific is anywhere near as large as is anticipated, it will mean a big increase in the force in order to handle the ships' repairs, as the men now here are needed for the small amount of repair work being handled by the station and the great quantity of new construction work. Another destroyer, the Reno, has just been launched at the Union.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

BRINGHAM.—Born at Bath, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. E. A. Bringham, U.S.A., a son, Robert MacDougal Bringham.

DAVIDSON.—Born on Jan. 29, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Davidson, U.S.N., a daughter, Patricia Guilier.

GUILLER.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 13, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. P. Guiller, Jr., U.S.N., a daughter, Patricia Guiller.

HALEY.—Born at Providence, R.I., Jan. 8, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. William E. Haley, U.S. Inf., a daughter, Sadie Marie Haley.

MURRAY.—Born at Piqua, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1919, to the wife of Major Paul Murray, Inf., U.S.A., a son, Paul Murray, Jr.

OHNEMULLER.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 28, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Conrad B. Ohnemuller, 1334 Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Doris Viola Ohnemuller.

POUST.—Born at Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. L. Raymond Poust, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Raymond Poust, Jr.

SKINNER.—Born at Providence, R.I., Feb. 5, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Skinner, Engrs., U.S.A., a son, Frederick Snowden Skinner, Jr.

TOWNSEND.—Born at St. Paul's Hospital, Manila, P.I., Nov. 29, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Charles B. Townsend, Phil. Scouts, U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Frances Townsend.

TURNER.—Born at Paris, Me., Jan. 30, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. George E. Turner, Field Art., U.S.A., a son, Edward Brown Turner.

### MARRIED.

ALLEN—BORREL.—At Paris, France, Jan. 17, 1919, Capt. Winthrop M. Allen, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Countess May Borrel.

BLUM—JACOBSON.—At New York city, Jan. 26, 1919, Lieut. Jacob E. Blum, 17th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Sadie Irene Jacobson.

GOLDBERGER—SHERMAN.—At Crown Point, Ind., Jan. 19, 1919, Lieut. Arthur Goldberger, U.S.A., and Miss Lillian Sherman.

GREEN—CLARKE.—At Liverpool, England, Dec. 31, 1918, Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Byron Green, U.S.N., and Miss Kathleen Lettice Clarke.

MENGERS—SNEDEKER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1919, Ensign Charles A. Mengers, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Eleanor Carter Snedeker.

ROGERS—DOWDALL.—At Clinton, Ill., Jan. 29, 1919,

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Lieut. Comdr. Fred F. Rogers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Winifred Warner Dowdall.

SMITH—HALLENBACK.—At San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 20, 1919, Lieut. Donald J. Smith, U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie Hallenback.

### DIED.

ARNOLD.—Died in France, Jan. 25, 1919, Col. Percy Weir Arnold, U.S.A.

BATES.—Died at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 4, 1919, Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., retired.

BENET.—Died at Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., Jan. 26, 1919, Mrs. Teresa Frances Benet, wife of 2d Lieut. William R. Benet, U.S.A.

DARLING.—Died at Loma Linda, Cal., Jan. 21, 1919, Dr. O. C. Darling, father of Mrs. Hermann H. Zornig, wife of Lieut. Col. Hermann H. Zornig, Ordnance Department, U.S.A.

EAGAN.—Died at New York city, Feb. 1, 1919, Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, U.S.A., retired.

FRISSELL.—Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 21, 1919, Mrs. Thomas Taylor Frissell, wife of Major Frissell, U.S.A., retired.

GLASSFORD.—Died at Oakland, Cal., Jan. 23, 1919, Mrs. William A. Glassford, Jr., wife of Commander Glassford and daughter of Mrs. Thomas A. Phelps and the late Rear Admiral Phelps.

HARDIN.—Died at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1919, Major George L. Hardin, Inf., U.S.A.

HICKS.—Died in France, Jan. 3, 1919, Major John Ravenswood Hicks, Med. Corps, with the 302d Tank Corps, U.S.A.

KEADY.—Died on Jan. 31, 1919, Mrs. Mary Keady, mother of Mrs. Joseph Madigan, wife of Lieutenant Madigan, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

MARSTON.—Died in Paris, France, Feb. 4, 1919, Henry W. Marston, Jr., beloved son of Henry Ward Marston and Alice Rhoads Marston, of Philadelphia; late member of the Aviation Corps of the U.S. Navy; great-grandson of the late Rear Admiral John Marston, U.S.N.; great-grandson of the late Lieut. Col. Ward Marston, U.S. Marine Corps.

MARSTON.—Died at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, 1919, James Rhoads Marston, private, U.S. Marine Corps, beloved son of Henry Ward Marston and Alice Rhoads Marston, of Philadelphia; great-grandson of the late Rear Admiral John Marston, U.S. Navy; great-grandson of the late Lieut. Col. Ward Marston, U.S. Marine Corps.

MITCHELL.—Died at Red Oak, Iowa, Jan. 24, 1919, Betty Mitchell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George E. Mitchell, Cav., U.S.A.

MURPHY.—Died at Joliet, Ill., Jan. 29, 1919, Mrs. E. J. Murphy, sister of Mrs. Harry T. Matthews, wife of Colonel Matthews, U.S.A.

OLD.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 1, 1919, Edward Henry Herbert Old, Jr., son of Comdr. Edward H. H. Old, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Old.

REESE.—Died at Wichita, Kas., Feb. 1, 1919, Mr. John F. Reese, father of Mrs. Frank Geore, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Geore, U.S.A.

STOKES.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1919, Helen Williams Stokes, wife of John Fraser Stokes and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Williams, of Warwick, N.Y., and daughter-in-law of Capt. C. P. Stokes, Med. Corps, U.S.N., retired, the former Surgeon General of the Navy, and Mrs. Stokes.

VOGDES.—Died at San Diego, Cal., Jan. 25, 1919, Mrs. Ada Vogdes, wife of Brig. Gen. Anthony Wayne Vogdes, U.S.A., retired.

WILSON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 1, 1919, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired.

WOLFF.—Killed near Chery Chartreuse, France, Aug. 16, 1918, Lieut. Edward Joseph Wolff, Jr., 16th Field Art., U.S.A., class of 1918, U.S.M.A.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 31.—Major R. L. Denig, A.Q.M., to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia.

Capt. T. B. Wood to 4th Naval Dist. for duty with Signal Batin, Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. A. O. Williams to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. M. R. Gustavus appointed 2d lieut. (prov.), M.C.R., and assigned to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Second Lieut. R. B. Boswell and W. S. Shannon to inactive service.

FEB. 1.—Capt. H. M. Peter and E. W. Parfet app. capt. (prov.), M.C.R.

First Lieut. C. W. Hankle, S. N. Phillips, G. A. Plambeck, C. M. Burgdahl, J. B. Bates, G. B. Newman, B. G. Bradley, B. S. Blake and W. P. Kelly app. 1st lieut. (prov.), M.C.R.

Capt. J. G. C. Kipp prom. app. as 2d lieut. and temp. capt. revoked.

Capt. G. H. Kaemmerling, 1st Lieut. H. T. Dunn, M. C. Terry and J. R. Hardin, Jr., honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. P. V. Hart detached Managua, Nicaragua; to United States.

FEB. 3.—Major E. N. McClellan to U.S.S. Minnesota.

Capt. C. P. Dixie to Naval Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo., for treatment.

Capt. C. F. Hamner, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to United States.

First Lieut. G. A. Johnson to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. G. A. Lippert and C. F. Burrall app. 2d lieut. (prov.), M.C.R., and assigned in office of Q.M. Hqs.

Second Lieut. J. F. Stanton to Marine Detachment, Amer. Leg., Managua, Nicaragua.

Second Lieut. M. J. Gould to Regt. Pub. Bu., New York.

Second Lieut. R. T. Devlin assigned duty as Q.M. of Sep. Field Art. Battalion, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. I. G. Beckwith and C. P. Lee to Naval Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y., for treatment and Marine Personnel Office, 3d Naval Dist., New York, N.Y., for duty upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. C. R. Cooper to active duty in office of Adj. and Insp., these headquarters.

FEB. 4.—Major B. A. Moeller to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C., upon arrival in U.S.; authorized delay on southern route.

First Lieut. W. E. Riley to Regt. Office, Buffalo, N.Y.

Second Lieut. L. M. Folger and E. C. Smith app. 2d lieut. (prov.), M.C.R., and assigned duty Adj. and Insp. Dept., these headquarters.

Second Lieut. A. B. Wohlson, W. A. McSorley and Marine Gunn. M. K. Dawes to inactive service.

Second Lieut. R. Smith honorably discharged.

Q.M. Clerk F. West app. as temp. Q.M. clerk revoked.

Pay Clerk D. P. Smith app. pay clerk (prov.), M.C.R., assigned these headquarters.

FEB. 5.—Lieut. Col. C. B. Taylor detached duty fleet marine off. Pacific Fleet; to United States.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Hughes to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty command Bks. Detachment.

Major H. F. Wirgman to report to Rear Admiral Williams duty fleet marine off., Pacific Fleet, and aid on his staff.

Major R. S. Geiger to Marine Av. Det., Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

Major F. S. N. Erskine to Div. 5, Atlantic Fleet, Utah, duty div. marine off. and aid on staff.

Major T. M. Luby to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., duty 15th Regiment.

Major W. B. Sullivan to Marine Detachment, Idaho, Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. J. O. Cogswell, 2d Lieut. G. L. Brown and 1st Lieut. E. W. Meek, Jr., to Marine Per. Office, 3d Naval Dist., New York, N.Y., upon arrival in U.S.

First Lieut. E. H. Barber and 2d Lieut. W. English to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. F. C. Young, 2d Lieut. J. J. Emmons and K. S. Ferguson honorably discharged.

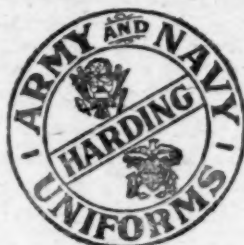
Second Lieut. P. Gibson to inactive service.

Second Lieut. C. R. Richardson to Marine Bks., Mare Island.

Second Lieut. H. D. Shields orders Jan. 10, 1919, revoked.

Pay Clerk E. T. Blocker temp. app. pay clerk assigned duty A.E.F.

Marine Gunn. D. Sweeney detached 1st Prov. Brig., Haiti; to United States.



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Following officers appointed second lieutenants (provisional), M.C.R., assigned to duty with American Expeditionary Forces:  
H. Davis, C. S. Turpin, F. Dimig, J. A. Boline, T. Orge, W. E. McKevitt, F. V. Artig, R. Hurst, Jr., R. E. Barrett, E. L. Thieme, C. H. Yost, I. G. Hamilton, F. S. Eberts, E. R. Love, E. L. Sutherland, F. J. Tups, C. A. Ball, C. Paget, H. M. Goodwin, M. V. Coleman.  
E. L. Ballard, J. W. Sutherland, W. B. Casey, E. W. Ojerholm, A. P. Rumpa, J. B. Cassell, H. C. Bluhm, M. P. Lewis, P. S. Matheny, A. L. West, S. Brown, R. T. Ishmael, T. I. O'Sullivan, N. E. Gronland, K. S. Weiner, F. Del. McClelland, K. P. Corson, V. M. Guymon, C. W. Smith, Jr., P. W. Hill.

T. Whitesel, J. MacRitchie, J. H. Satterfield, M. Watchman, Jr., J. A. Stewart, W. J. Vierbuchen, E. G. Kirkpatrick, J. L. Crighton, A. C. Halvorson, W. J. Scott, J. T. Sheffield, D. Hamilton, J. B. Sisier, Jr., J. R. Caldwell, T. Jones, J. A. Riley, R. J. Wikan, A. W. Boden, T. J. Cloonan, S. G. Beebe, H. S. Bogan, J. D. O'Leary, A. P. Carr, W. T. Conway, L. W. Eskilsson, H. M. Todd, C. S. Lynch, F. F. Nagel, E. I. Fadden, W. H. Fags, H. C. Kearney.  
A. E. Neal, C. H. Hartzel, E. G. Reid, G. W. Morgan, D. Byfield, H. W. Talbot, R. E. Smith, C. Conneste, A. C. Small, W. A. McCleary, C. Braddon.  
H. A. Miles, G. W. Francisco, G. C. Darnall, J. E. Brannon, L. E. Pugh, S. H. Pitts, E. Kellison, J. G. Whalen, A. A. Krzyanski, H. C. Beck, F. Wilken, Jr.

FEB. 6.—Capt. W. M. Marshall to Marine Bks., Quantico. First Lieut. R. A. Bowen, Jr., to Marine Detachment, U.S.S. Wyoming.

First Lieut. B. S. Blake to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty with Marine Av. Ex. Force contemplated for duty in Santo Domingo.

Second Lieut. E. Prevatt to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty with Av. Unit to be transferred to Haiti.

Second Lieut. E. Earle detached U.S.S. Wyoming; to U.S.

Second Lieut. G. W. Keyser, Jr., and J. P. Fish to await discharge papers upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. M. F. Outters to proceed home.

Note.—Capt. F. L. Morris died at Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., on Feb. 3, 1919.

## STATE FORCES.

A review of the 23d Infantry, N.Y.G., by Brig. Gen. James Robb, 2d Brigade, will be held in the armory in Brooklyn Saturday night, Feb. 8.

## RECONSTRUCTION OF NEW YORK FORCES.

The advisory committee of officers appointed by Adj. Gen. C. W. Berry of New York for considering important questions concerning New York state military forces includes a number of well-known officers of recognized efficiency, long service and sound judgment. They represent officers of the Regular Army, National Guard, Naval Militia, etc., and as a body form an excellent committee. The first meeting was held at the armory of the 71st Infantry in New York city Feb. 4, and the topics considered in general were the following:

Question of federalization of New York state military forces, and manner in which this shall be done. Some method of procedure by which former members of National Guard now in United States service may return to their old organization if so disposed. Utilization of all military units for the purpose of building up a strong state force. Consideration of other work or commission in the state of a military nature. It will require a number of meetings before any definite conclusions are reached.

The following is the official list of the officers comprising the committee:

New York State Guard, represented by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, Louis L. Babcock, James Robb and F. DeForest Kemp. Militia Council, by Col. Frederick W. Baldwin, C. E. Walsh, L. P. Hubbell, Inf.; George W. Burleigh, Coast Art. and Walter J. Carlin, legal; Lieut. Col. James Eben, J. McGaffin and F. Sidway, Inf.; Major Alfred Wendt, Cav.

Units serving overseas, represented by Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Col. Lorillard Spencer, Willard C. Flak, Lieut. Col. B. H. Pendry, Majors Robert N. Mackin, Jr., Edward T. Harris.

Regular Army, represented by Col. Frederick Perkins and John C. F. Tilton, Inf.

Drafted men, represented by Major Franklin S. Hutchinson.

Old National Guard, represented by Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Brig. Gen. Louis W. Statesbury, George C. Fox and Gen. John H. Foote.

Home Defense Reserve, represented by Major Charles F. Rogers.

Naval Militia, represented by Com. Robert P. Forshaw and Comdr. Louis M. Josephthal.

Reserve officers, represented by Major Frank J. Foley.

Retired officers, represented by Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, Col. William W. Lind and Major Daniel S. Burr.

Military Training Commission, by Col. William H. Chapin.



## CANDIDATES FOR U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination that is to be held beginning on March 18, 1919, were appointed during the week ending Jan. 20:

Arkansas—Noble Beasley, Bentonville; James E. Britt, first alternate, Bentonville; Garland R. Kilbourn, second alternate, Bentonville.

Colorado—William P. Davis, Sterling; Henry H. Mayall, first alternate, 1146 Euclid avenue, Boulder; Charles A. Pettibone, second alternate, 924 West Mountain avenue, Fort Collins.

Connecticut—Sylvester J. Keane, 43 Putnam street, Whiteville.

Georgia—Robert A. Williams, Jr., Santee; Eugene Kirby, first alternate, Cumming; William J. Oakes, Jr., second alternate, Cleveland.

Florida—Francis T. Dodd, Tallahassee.  
Illinois—James C. Short, 4500 Wallace street, Chicago; Bernard Simunich, 1116 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago; Nathaniel S. Rees, 4452 Greenview avenue, Chicago; Lewis S. McClain, first alternate, 558 Ridge avenue, Winnetka; Gerald M. Allen, second alternate, 1208 Seventh street, Peoria; Hubert L. Manning, Morrisonville.

Kansas—John B. Stark, Bonner Springs.

Kentucky—Ben L. Wells, first alternate, Leitchfield.  
Massachusetts—David Stearns, 3 Dana street, Revere; John L. Seymour, first alternate, 23 Reynolds avenue, Chelsea; John A. Howard, second alternate, 23 Benedict street, Somerville; Lawrence Soule, Commaquid; George E. Michaud, second alternate, 31 Linden street, New Bedford.

Michigan—Jerome T. Jerome, 8 Northwest street, Hillsdale; Curtis L. Petty, first alternate, Battle Creek; Clifton W. Perry, second alternate, Kalamazoo; Howard E. C. Breitung, 346 College avenue, Grand Rapids; Harris J. C. Bertsch, first alternate, 174 North River avenue, Holland; Jay H. Pette, second alternate, 1501 Plainfield avenue, Grand Rapids; Frank L. Beadle, first alternate, Berlin.

Minnesota—Sheridan H. Stevens, 3514 Harriet avenue, South Minneapolis; Joseph H. Daunt, first alternate, 3249 Third avenue South, Minneapolis.

Missouri—Kenneth A. Head, 5775 Kingsburg boulevard, St. Louis; Roy Heidbreder, first alternate, Gerald; John H. McGuire, second alternate, Sweet Springs; Merwin Longwell, 8209 Victor street, Kansas City; Paul Baya, first alternate, 5529 Brooklyn avenue, Kansas City; Henry Shane, second alternate, 8214 Belfontaine street, Kansas City.

Nebraska—Raymond E. Turnure, Red Cloud.

Nevada—Leslie M. Bruce, 453 Ridge street, Reno.

New Jersey—Thomas Timberman, Jamesburg.

New York—Herman Knaster, 240 East Fourteenth street, New York city; Myron Keschner, first alternate, 364 Seventh square, West New York city; Severio L. Savini, 31 Washington square, West New York city; Stanislaus T. Dean, first alternate, 211 West Tenth street, New York city; Vincent P. O'Reilly, 27 Washington avenue, Pleasantville; Gordon McQuire, first alternate, 43 Park avenue, White Plains; Roswell H. Harriman, Ardley-on-Hudson; Russell Munson, second alternate, Old White Plains road, Port Chester; James Walker, second alternate, Baldwinville.

North Dakota—Lawrence S. Wheate, first alternate, Dickinson.

Ohio—John Manley, 2615 Park avenue, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—Roy E. Gardner, first alternate, Tecumseh; Lester E. Cash, first alternate, Oilton.

Pennsylvania—Joseph Smith, 832 Pennsylvania avenue, Scranton; John K. Reilly, Spangler; George A. McBeth, McDonald; William E. Courtney, first alternate, West Bridgeover; Richard C. Jenkins, second alternate, Box 1345, Woodlawn; David E. Ziegler, 43 South Penn street, York; Lloyd D. Gladfelter, first alternate, 628 Salem avenue, York; Harry C. Blaibitz, second alternate, 206 East Chestnut street, York; John H. McDonnell, 140 West Middle street, Gettysburg; John M. Werkert, first alternate, 201 Baltimore street, Gettysburg; Frank P. Kyle, second alternate, R.F.D. No. 3, Red Lion.

Tennessee—Lamar H. Arnold, Trenton; Willard Parson, first alternate, Shelbyville.

Texas—Pope A. Guinn, Rusk; Randle A. Cooksey, first alternate, 501 West Third avenue, Corsicana.

Utah—Ephraim L. Josephson, Brigham City; Karl J. Magleby, first alternate, Monroe; Roy T. Lindsay, second alternate, Ogden City.

Virginia—Abram Hush, Bridge Creek.

West Virginia—John W. Handlan, Woodsdale; T. Cecil Montgomery, first alternate, 136 Seventeenth street, Wheeling; Frank B. Campbell, second alternate, Box 153, New Cumberland; Charles T. Myers, Jr., 1671 Sixth avenue, Huntington; Charles F. Honaker, first alternate, Kelster Apartment, Huntington.

Wisconsin—Birney K. Morse, 61 South Main street, Fond du Lac; Robert C. Hetherington, first alternate, 103 Cherry avenue, Oshkosh.

Oklahoma National Guard—Alonso B. Skinnett, Frederick, Okla.

Honor Schools—Arthur W. Wallace, 821 Mapleton avenue, Boulder, Colo.

## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29, 1919.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman had a dinner Thursday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. David P. Sellers, Mrs. Thomas P. Magruder, of Annapolis, Miss Katherine Stoney, of Washington, Md., Dir. W. H. Bell, and Lieut. V. R. Judson, U.S.N. Admiral and Mrs. Dillingham gave another dinner Friday, taking their guests to the performance of David Warfield in "The Auctioneer." One of the most charming of last week's society events was the dance given at the Bachelor Officers' Quarters, Marine Barracks, Friday evening.

Mrs. Jack Miller has left for Los Angeles to spend the remainder of the winter with relatives. Lieutenant Miller will join his ship, the U.S.S. Wando, here the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Herbert E. Kays has returned from New York, accompanied by Miss Margaret Fehmler, her cousin, who will be the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fehmler. Mrs. Matthew Page Waller has left for New York to join her husband, Lieutenant Waller, who is attached to the U.S.S. Texas. Mrs. O. G. Richardson, who has been spending two weeks in New York to be with her husband, Lieutenant Richardson, is now in New Haven, Conn., and will later be the guest of Miss Eliza Montgomery in Richmond, Va., before returning home. Mesdames R. B. Wallace and Mrs. J. S. Wilkes have left for a three weeks' stay at Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Horace C. Laird, U.S.N., has left for Pinehurst, N.C., to join his wife and children. Lieut. Comdr. Clyde G. West, U.S.N., is on short leave to be with Mrs. West in Portsmouth.

The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Arkansas had a dinner for the new officers and their wives and the former officers' wives Sunday evening. As the Arkansas is scheduled to leave for Cuba the end of the week it was more in the nature of a farewell dinner. Covers were laid for Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard, Capt. and Mrs. L. R. de Steiguer, Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Edwards, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. J. Kellier, Naval Constr. and Mrs. B. S. Bullard, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Monroe, Lieut. and Mesdames Valden, Paige, Kitchell, Herbert, Griswold, Major and Mrs. R. S. Lowell, U.S.M.C., Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Hart, Misses Walker, Williams and Jones, Lieut. Comdrs. E. E. Wilson and H. L. White, Lieuts. V. M. Grant, R. C. Parker, A. W. Dunn, H. O. Geisenhoff, H. H. Helne, E. F. Keys, Chaplain S. W. McClelland and Surg. D. F. Layton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McEl. Tunstall had a dinner at the Virginia Club Saturday in honor of Lieut. Comdr. Louis H. Maxfield, recently returned from overseas. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. H. Maxfield and Mr. and Mrs. Charles McEl. Tunstall left Sunday for a short stay in Washington.

Mrs. William R. Van Buren had a luncheon and card party yesterday for several Navy women whose husbands are attached to the U.S.S. South Carolina and who will soon follow the ship to the South. Her guests were Mesdames Kintner, Pryor, Collier, Yates, Brotherton, Cook, Mayer, Underwood, Sullivan, Bacon, Melhorn, Foote, Baker, Smith, Daughton, Cooper, and Miss Elizabeth Potter, of Chicago. A dinner was given at the Southland Hotel Saturday, followed by a smoker, for Lieut.

Joseph Carhart, Jr., squadron commander. Mrs. George W. Laws is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Webster, West Ghent boulevard.

The U.S.S. Arizona, Capt. John H. Dayton commanding, bearing the letter "E" on her No. 1 forward turret, denoting excellence in marksmanship, arrived at the yard last evening. Mrs. Dayton has already arrived from New York to join her husband and is the guest of her sister, Miss Esther Reid, Portsmouth. Miss Katherine Knight and her guest, Miss Nancy Hubbard, of Boston, guests of Mrs. William Lee Pryor, have returned to Newport News, Va. Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Jones, U.S.M.C., who have been spending two weeks at Dr. J. T. Jarrett's, North street, Portsmouth, have left for Raleigh, N.C., to be the guests of relatives. Captain Jones will report for duty at Quantico Saturday.

Mrs. I. I. Yates, Jr., had a card party Saturday for Mrs. Edwin G. Kintner, who will leave soon for Panama, and Mrs. William Lee Pryor, who leaves early in February for a visit to relatives in Michigan. Lieut. and Mrs. Webster Smith, U.S.N., had a dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman, Capt. and Mrs. David F. Sellers, Paymaster and Mrs. E. H. Van Patten, Lieut. and Mrs. Horace McElderry, Surg. and Mrs. Walter Yeakle, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Seamans, Miss Katherine Stoney, of Newport, R.I., and Lieut. V. R. Judson, U.S.N. Miss Katherine Stoney, of Newport, R.I., is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman at their home, Naval Base.

Mrs. Keller E. Hockey spent several days last week as the guest of Miss Janet Cross, Naval Base. Capt. and Mrs. James B. Grant and children, who have been guests of Mrs. Grant's mother, Mrs. William Brooke, have left for their home in Denver.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 27, 1919.

Mrs. E. V. Owenshine entertained at a beautiful dinner on Saturday at the Green Tea Room in Leavenworth for the following guests: Mesdames J. B. Gowen, William Nalle, Cyrus Wilder, A. S. Cowan, Miss Lottie Fuller and the Misses Helen and Mildred Gowen, Mary Murchison, Mary Stevens Mitchell and Virginia Fiske.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle were dinner hosts on Saturday in Leavenworth for Col. and Mrs. Samuel Smoke, Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Mrs. D. D. Gregory, Colonel Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Willson, Judge and Mrs. H. L. Harmon and Dr. and Mrs. James Jackson, of Kansas City, Mo.

Col. and Mrs. Samuel Smoke are entertaining Mrs. Smoke's father, Judge Trimball, of Columbia, Mo. Miss Cordelia Wallace entertained with a hop supper Friday, following the dance at Pope Hall, for Col. and Mrs. Joseph Topham, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Cyrus Wilder, Misses Lottie Fuller, Dorothy Gordon, May Chase, Mildred Heath, Aileen Griffith, Helen Burnham, Miss Williams, Lieutenant Small, Captain Dempwolf, Dr. Little, Captain Leard, Dr. Bancroft, Major Morris, Captain Ingie, Dr. Marrow, Mr. Willis Vanderschmidt and Mr. Horace Runkle.

Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill has returned to Kansas City after a visit with Mrs. A. S. Cowan. Captains Leard and Dempwolf entertained at dinner on Monday for Miss Helen Burnham, Miss Cordelia Wallace and Lieut. and Mrs. Irwin. Mrs. H. B. Fiske and daughter, Virginia, and her sister, Mrs. E. G. Owenshine, will leave Wednesday for Baltimore, Md. After a short stay there Mrs. Owenshine will leave for Greenville, S.C., to join Colonel Owenshine. Mr. Carl McKinney and baby, who have been spending some months with Major Gen. and Mrs. Eben Swift, left Saturday for New York, to join Major McKinney.

James Graham Smith, son of Col. Cornelius C. Smith, U.S.A., now located at Fort Huachuca, has been nominated to the Military Academy from the 1st District of Kansas.

Mrs. A. S. Cowan entertained at luncheon Thursday for Mrs. O. O. Sherrill of Kansas City, Mo.; Mesdames Gowen, Fiske, Wilder, McKinney, Humphrey, Owenshine and Miss Lot-

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tie Fuller. Miss Dorothy Gordon entertained Monday evening at her home in Leavenworth for Col. and Mrs. Joseph Topham, Miss Aileen Griffith, Miss May Chase, Miss Cordelia Wallace, Miss Josephine Wilson, Captain Ingie, Lieutenantis Marrow, Little, Hutton and Mr. Willis Vanderschmidt.

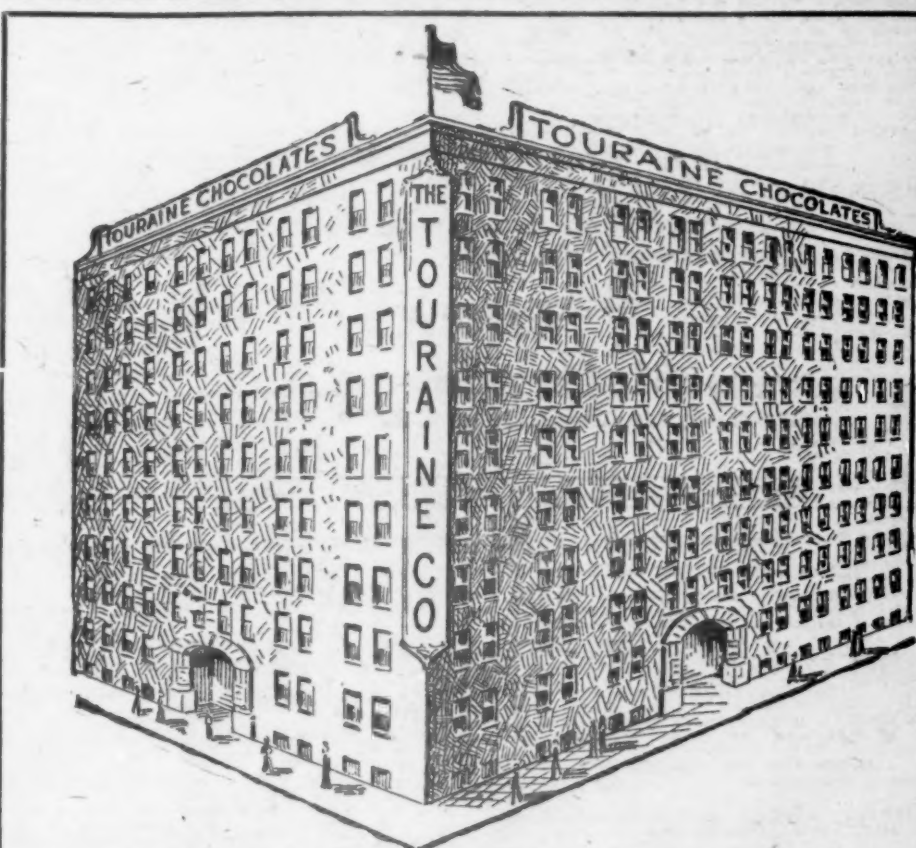
Lieut. H. F. Hutton, who has been the guest of Mrs. Amos Wilson and Miss Josephine Wilson, in Leavenworth, left Friday for New Orleans, to sail for Balboa Heights, Panama Canal, to join his regiment, the 3d Engineers. Miss Mary Fuller will return this week from Washington, D.C., where she has spent the past few months with her sister, Mrs. Ernest Gentry, and Colonel Gentry. She will be accompanied home by Col. and Mrs. Gentry and small daughter, Mary, who will remain here a short while, en route to Fort Snelling, where Colonel Gentry will be on duty as commandant.

Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Jr., entertained the members of the Tuesday Bridge-Luncheon Club last week at her home in Leavenworth, the guests including Mesdames Farr, Smoke, Gregory, Corey, Bond, Willson, Ripley, Lysle, Crancer and Snyder.

Mrs. F. J. Runkle, Mr. Horace Runkle and Mrs. Harry Putnam and baby, who have been residing on Scott avenue, at Fort Leavenworth, are now at home on Third avenue, in Leavenworth.

In a fast game of basketball between the Headquarters Com-

(Continued on page 834.)



## THE TOURAINE BUILDING

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In anticipation of the great demand for this most practical of all fabrics, we have prepared a most unusual and elaborate collection which is now on sale. We would advise our patrons to supply their wants while the assortments are at their best. The following lines will prove most attractive:

**"McCUTCHEON'S GINGHAM"** (imported) made exclusively to our order. A beautiful fabric in all the plain colors, checks of all dimensions, and all the wanted color combinations, 32 inches wide, 95c yard.

**D. & J. ANDERSON'S GINGHAM.** In all the newest plain colors, stripes, checks, new plaids, and Roman effects, 32 inches wide, \$1.25 and 1.35 yard.

**"AMERICAN GINGHAMS"**. The entire collection from two of the leading "American Mills," "Glen Roy" and "Lorraine," checks of all sizes, stripes, plain colors, and all the new plaid effects, beautiful fine quality and fast colors, 32 inches wide, 75c yard.

**"MERCERIZED GINGHAMS"** (plain colors only) light weight and admirably adapted for children's wear, 32 inches wide, 55c yard.

**"ART SILK GINGHAM"** (Silk and Cotton) in a range of plain colors, stripes, checks and plaids, 31 inches wide, \$1.50 yard.

**"DEVONSHIRE CLOTH"** The most practical fabric for Children's garments, White, Rose, Copen, Maize, also stripes and checks in a wide range of good designs, 32 inches wide, 50c yard.

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ner-dance for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Esten, Col. and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. Weatherill, Misses Clark, Pratt, McKenna, Carter, Townsend, Williams, Mesdames Lindley, Murchison, General Briggs, Colonels Redington, Hackett, Rutledge, Majors Dean, Miller, Handkins, Captain Estes and Mr. Phillips. Mrs. Congor Pratt, who is visiting in New York, will arrive soon to join Colonel Pratt, commander at Kelly Field. Brig. Gen. J. D. Hartman was at Fort Sam Houston Friday, en route to Douglas, Ariz., to take command of the Arizona district, relieving Colonel Carnahan.

The 14th Cavalry, which was en route to Austin on a practice march and which expected to be in Austin for the Governor's inaugural, has returned to Fort Sam Houston after getting to San Marcos. The regiment experienced bad weather throughout and the rest of the march was given up, as the inauguration was also postponed, on account of the influenza. Four days were spent in San Marcos and the men were entertained with dinners, dances and parties. The Cavalry football team lost a game to the Normal team, but the polo team won two games from the Kyle team.

Lieut. and Mrs. Winchester Kelso and small son have arrived from San Diego and are guests of Judge and Mrs. Kelso. Mrs. Paul V. McNutt has arrived from Columbia, S.C., and is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Timolat, until Major McNutt is discharged, after which they will go to Martinsville, Ind.

Major and Mrs. Drew have arrived from Charlotte, N.C., and are guests at the St. Anthony Hotel. Capt. Hubert Geiger and Mrs. Maude A. Scott were married at the quarters of Chaplain C. O. Bateman yesterday, the bride having just arrived from the North. Capt. and Mrs. Geiger will spend several days in San Antonio before leaving for Fort Clark, where Captain Geiger is stationed with the Medical Corps.

Major John Coter entertained at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Jacob Galbraith, Col. and Mrs. Prugh, Major and Mrs. J. C. Minna, Mesdames Goldwaite, Prugh, Bullis, and Dr. Moss. Mrs. William B. Fogarty, from San Francisco, has arrived to be the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Frier. Col. and Mrs. H. L. Jordan will return next week from a short leave spent at the Hotel Galves in Galveston. Col. and Mrs. Alexander M. Wetherill have moved into quarters in the Cavalry post. Lieut. George Maverick has arrived in San Antonio after a year and a half of service in France with the Ordnance Department. Lieut. and Mrs. Maverick and daughter, Newell, are at present on Pennsylvania avenue.

Mrs. A. Y. Walton and daughter, Mrs. Dan Kiber, who have been with Major Walton at Camp Dodge, Ia., arrived Thursday. Mrs. Kiber will be with her mother until the return of Major Kiber from France. Major and Mrs. William H. Kaston, who recently arrived from Camp Sherman, Ohio, have been attached to the 14th Cavalry. Mrs. J. H. Rickerson, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum, has left to spend the remainder of the winter in Florida. Mrs. Slocum, who went as far as New Orleans, returned last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rudolf Groos and baby have returned from Washington, where Lieutenant Groos has been stationed. Mrs. Alice Locke, of Fort Huron, Mich., is the guest of Mrs. L. B. Hart, awaiting the arrival of Lieutenant Locke from France.

Six batteries of the 125th Field Artillery, 34th Div., 2d Army, and the 8th Artillery Corps, comprising 350 men and three officers, have arrived here from overseas to be discharged. The officers were Lieuts. H. F. Hofflander, John Stolte and Henry S. Wilson.

Miss Mary Frier entertained at the Country Club dinner-dance for Capt. and Mrs. Marshburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Christenberry, Mrs. Fogarty, Miss Octavia Bullis, Lieutenant Bellinger, Lieutenant Richards, and Col. and Mrs. Frier. Mrs. Flo Eager Roberts and son have arrived from Washington, where they have been guests of the late Colonel Roberts's brother, General Roberts. Mrs. Roberts will be at home for the present with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Eager, S. Alamo street.

Orders for the demobilization of the entire 18th Division, with the exception of the 19th Infantry and the 35th Infantry Regiments, the two Regular Army regiments of the division, were received from the War Department at division headquarters, Camp Travis. Similar instructions in regard to the demobilization of the 15th Field Artillery Brigade, stationed at Camp Stanley, were received at headquarters of the Southern Department. This brigade is in command of Brig. Gen. Lauren L. Lawson, who recently took command. One of the first steps in the demobilization of the 18th Division is the discontinuance of all divisional schools. It will take fully sixty days for the discharge of approximately 10,000 men.

The erection of a temporary steel building in connection with the Fort Sam Houston Base Hospital Curative Schools and Workshops has been started, the building to be used for the machine shops in which wounded and disabled soldiers will be given training. The work of organizing the various branches of the school, educational, commercial and mechanical, is practically completed, and classes have begun in the school headquarters, the quarters formerly occupied by the machine-gun battalion in the Cavalry post. The hand work in the wards has been started by Miss Eleanor Cook, daughter of Major and Mrs. Ansell Cook. She has been trained for this work in Boston and is starting classes in rug weaving. Miss Dorothea Holt is giving ward instructions in knitting and Miss Vera Thompson in novelty painting.

Spectators at the games in the Army Basketball League had the unusual experience of seeing five teams play two games. The reason was that the Quartermaster Corps detachment used an entirely new team in the second half of its game with Company H, 3d Inf., which did not prevent Company E from taking the game, 15 to 7. The 24th Ambulance Company played Company F, 3d Inf., and fought its way ahead, 16 to 12.

With sports of every kind on the boom at Fort Sam Houston, Major McEwan has given orders for the renovation of the old bowling alleys in the post gymnasium, and a meeting will be called for officers toward forming a league.

## THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### Sea Duty.

JAN. 27—Lieuts.: Daniel Trigg (M.C.) to Madawaska; John W. Davis (M.C.) to Manchuria; Joseph Bonn (5th N.D.) to duty as officer in charge of the Radio and Signal Detail, R.S. at Norfolk; Kenneth C. Ingraham to McDermott; William H. Woods (M.C.) to R.S. at Norfolk, Va.; William S. Rhoades (P.C.) to duty in conn. with settling accounts of Tenadores; Leland H. Dams (M.C.) to St. Paul; Irving Gray (M.C.) to George Washington; George W. Almour to Thomas.

Lieuts. (j.g.): William E. McClendon to duty conn. f.o. R-5 and on board when commissioned; Charles J. Rend to Thomas when commissioned, instead of as engr. officer; Edwin Brown to U.S.S. Delaware; Carlisle J. Christman to U.S.S. Pueblo; George E. Finlay to U.S.S. Delaware; John V. Lynn (M.C.) to R.S. at New York, N.Y.; Paul W. Best (M.C.) to R.S. at New York; Kenneth P. Applegate to temp. duty R.S. at New York; Thomas H. Taber (M.C.) to Mant; Marvin A. Lackey (M.C.) to Huron; Leo R. Gorman (M.C.) to Koningen der Nederlanden; William J. O'Malley (M.C.) to Alabama; Edgar P. Williams to R.S. at New York; J. O. Brant to Lake Shore; R. B. Romhine to Lake Tulare; William W. Helges to R.S. at Philadelphia.

Ensigns: Eugene Grossman, Edwin Ferguson and Samuel K. Waters to Mallory; Fred M. Hoffman to Martha Washington; Willard R. Denaghy to Susquehanna; Robert W. Harris (P.C.) to Nopatin; C. L. Phillips to S.C. 147; F. W. Nolan to S.C. 324; S. Murphy to Leonidas; Henry G. Erwin to S.P. 311; Bert R. Prall (P.C.) to Minnesota; Thomas H. Estes (P.C.) to Wilmette and report to comd. off. for duty as supply off.; Lewis W. Freedman to Rochester; Allen G. Davenport to Mt. Vernon; William S. Dilts (P.C.) to Liberator; Harry H. Clarke to Mt. Vernon; Edmund R. Dewing to Antigone; Ernest W. Bacon to Delaware; John A. Nelson to Yacoma.

Boatswain: Stephen F. Leitner to Annapolis.

Gunrs.: Rowland Anderson to Pacific coast communication apt.; William T. Garrison to duty as torp. off. on Montgomery.

#### Shore Orders.

JAN. 27—Capt. Holton C. Curl (M.C.) to Naval Trs. Camp, San Diego.  
Comdr. Ernest L. Paugh to 4th Naval Dist.

Fort Leavenworth—Continued from page 833.

pany and the Supply Company, 20th Infantry, the latter went down to defeat by a score of 36 to 5. "Cutey" Tyler and Williams, of the Headquarters Company, were the stars of their company, each credited with five and six baskets, respectively, with McCarty, of the same company, adding two more. Ayers, of the Supply Company, made the lone five for his company. The real game of the evening was a fast one between the Medics and Company G. These two teams were up and going from the start of the first whistle to the last. There was not a dull moment during the whole game. The Medics showed fine team work; in fact, every man was a star, while Johnson and Hamm were stars for the fighting Company G. Colonel Jordan and a number of officers witnessed the game.

When the 3d Battalion of the 49th Infantry, consisting of 1,842 men, arrive Tuesday evening they will be placed in the Signal Corps cantonment buildings. A force of men has been making repairs and putting up stoves. There will be over 6,000 troops at Fort Leavenworth, including the Disciplinary Barracks guards. Many of the soldiers of the 49th expect to be discharged within the next few months. They will be granted furloughs, so that they can visit relatives.

The 1st and 2d Battalions, with the Headquarters of the 49th Infantry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth for station on Wednesday. The eight companies of the two battalions were brought over from New York on six special trains. There were thirty-six officers and 2,472 enlisted men. The companies were big ones, some of them having over 300 enlisted men in them and none of them under 250. The companies are away over strength, as many soldiers were attached to the regiment temporarily to be brought home from France. The 49th Infantry is commanded by Col. Guy G. Palmer, a Regular Army officer. The 49th was formed from part of the 33d Regular Infantry when that regiment was divided to make up skeleton organizations for new Regular Army regiments after America entered the war. It was organized and drilled in Syracuse, N.Y., and crossed to France in July, 1918. On reaching France the 49th was put with a division made up largely of Ohio National Guard troops and it was in the 83d Division. It is made up now of old-time Regulars,

National Army and National Guard soldiers. The two battalions here came across from Brest, France, to New York on the Belgic and made the trip in seven days.

The gymnasium was the scene of various stunts Thursday night in the shape of a get-together meeting of the 20th Infantry. The games and stunts started at 7:30 and for an hour and a half there was enough mirth and pleasure to please any vaudeville audience. A chinning contest between Company G, Supply Company and Headquarters Company was won by Company G, each of Company G's two men chinning the horizontal bars thirteen times. The tug-of-war was won by Headquarters. One of the best stunts of the evening was a boxing match between Parsons, of Company G, and Lefkowitz, of Supply Company, which ended in a fast draw. A chariot race, in which a team from each company entered, was won by Company G by five yards. A dance followed.

### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 25, 1919.

Brig. Gen. Farrand Sayre, commander of the Brownsville district, was at Fort Sam Houston this week in conference with Major Gen. De Rossey Cabell in regard to the establishment of a salvage plant in the valley. Col. G. A. Weiser and Lieutenant Colonel Crimmins were also here to confer about plants in the Eagle Pass and Laredo district. Col. and Mrs. Jacob Galbraith entertained at dinner for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oress, Col. and Mrs. Slocum, Col. and Mrs. Frier and Major and Mrs. Lyon. Major Samuel Zimmer, J.A.D., accompanied by Mrs. Zimmer, has left for Petersburg, Va. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tarrant have as their guest Captain Tarrant, who is en route to San Francisco to take command of the U.S. steamship Oregon. Mrs. John H. Pirie is the guest of Mrs. James Pirie on the Sutherland Springs road. Mrs. Pirie has been making her home in New Orleans since Colonel Pirie went overseas. Major F. W. Wurster entertained at the Country Club din-



Ensign (T) Ray W. Marsh (N.L.), U.S.N., was tried Aug. 12, 1918, on board the U.S.S. Georgia on the charge of ab-

(Continued on page 836.)



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Navy G.O.M. Cases—Continued from page 835.

sence from station and duty after leave had expired. The court found the specification "proved in part," and the accused "guilty" of the charge. He was sentenced to dismissal, which was approved by President Wilson. (C.M.O. 115, Sept. 3, 1918, Navy Dept.)

Comdr. Edward C. S. Parker, U.S.N., was tried Oct. 31, 1918, at Hoboken, N.J., and acquitted of neglect of duty, culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty, and through

inattention and negligence suffering a vessel of the Navy to be hazarded. The convening authority returned the record to the court on Nov. 16 for the purpose of reconsidering its findings, which it was held were not in accord with the evidence adduced, in that "the evidence showed that the accused, as executive officer in command, failed to safeguard the watertight integrity of his ship and failed to direct and supervise the manner in which the ship's officers kept their watch during coaling, thereby suffering a vessel of the Navy to be hazarded." The court adhered to its former findings. The convening authority approved the proceedings Nov. 18, but disapproved the findings and acquittal, and directed that the accused be released from arrest and restored to duty. (C.M.O. 173, Nov. 27, 1918, Navy Dept.)

## THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 821-3.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. E. I. Nava to Washington, D.C.; Capt. L. P. Worrall to Fort Riley, Kas.; 1st Lieut. E. F. Deane to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. C. C. Tucker to Schenectady, N.Y.; 3d Lieut. J. J. Rodriguez to Washington, D.C. (Jan. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. T. J. Winchester, Q.M.C., to Newport News, Va., for temporary duty. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major A. E. Barnes to Boston, Mass.; Major W. S. Vidor to Washington, D.C.; Capt. H. H. Stanley to Baltimore, Md.; Capt. A. W. Hahn to Washington, D.C. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Major P. J. Gorman, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Capt. W. J. Clark, Q.M.C., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major W. Harper to San Francisco, Cal.; Major J. C. Vocum to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. B. F. Baum and H. Varay to Washington, D.C.; Capt. J. C. Keene to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21; Capt. O. F. Wodrich to Fort Snelling, Minn.; Capt. J. W. Harrell to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 2d Lieut. R. D. Bond to Nitrate Plant No. 1, Sheffield, Ala. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. M. Milton, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps. He will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., 10th Cav., for duty with that regiment. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Major S. I. Zeidner, Q.M.C., to Boston, Mass., for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Capt. H. G. Bush, Q.M.C., to Suffolk, Va., for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (S.G.) E. Franke, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meigs, D.C., and to home. (Jan. 29, War D.)

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major F. H. Clark to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Major E. A. Codman to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor; Capt. H. E. Hedding to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21; Capt. S. L. Boren to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; Capt. L. M. Wilbur to Pittsburgh, Pa., Hospital No. 24; Capt. B. A. Jenkins to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 3; Capt. W. H. Veeder to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. M. O'Hara to Fort Thomas, Ky. (Jan. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. J. McAdams, M.R.C., to captain from Nov. 6, 1917. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. A. C. Christie now at Camp Dix, N.J., is relieved from station with the A.E.F., and to Washington; Lieut. Col. P. M. Hickey to Battle Creek, Mich., to Camp Custer; Major J. H. Wyckoff to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; Major J. G. Maxon to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; Major F. T. Auld to Stithen, Ky., Camp Knox; Major E. B. Bontecou to Stithen, Ky., Camp Knox; Major J. D. Elliott to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; Capt. C. H. Moyer to Base Hospital No. 1, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. A. F. Peterson, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. A. B. Kanvaal to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Walsh to Hoboken, N.J.; Major E. E. Hobby, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas.; Major L. G. Cole to Williamsbridge, N.Y., Hospital No. 1; Majors J. N. H. S. W. Ellsworth, T. Burham to Washington, D.C.; Major H. R. McKeellar to Anniston, Ala.; Capt. E. S. Blair to Alcatraz, Cal.; Capt. G. Roberts to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. J. E. Ellinger to Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. J. Miller to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Gueas to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Major J. Riden, M.C., to Hospital No. 33, Chicago, Ill., for discharge. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. S. for duty; Capt. F. Argus and J. M. Ulrich. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. J. Elser and G. W. Hawley to Washington, D.C.; Major W. E. Draper to Fort Riley, Kas.; Major W. A. Jackson to Denver, Colo., General Hospital No. 21; Capt. N. J. Delehanty to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. H. K. Berkley, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; Capt. J. Schwara to Newport News, Va.; Capt. H. M. Bush to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Garden City, N.Y., for duty: Majors A. W. McAlester and R. W. Perry. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Capt. S. L. Sabin, A. F. Wright, 1st Lieut. J. J. Kilcourse. (Feb. 1, War D.)

### DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. D.C., to duty as follows: V. J. Shalek to Detroit, Mich., Hospital No. 36; P. D. Ungere to New Cumberland, Pa.; E. Rosenfeld to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Hospital No. 30; C. H. Glascock to Fort Riley, Kas.; R. A. Buchanan to Dayton, Ohio, McCook Field; G. A. Cronk to Washington, D.C., Camp Meigs; A. E. Soffel to Chicago, Ill., Hospital No. 33; O. C. Stanley to Washington Barracks, D.C. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Western Dept., San Francisco, Cal., for duty: 1st Lieut. V. H. Brown, L. B. Hatch, J. G. Leavitt, F. L. Meagher, H. A. Whipple. (Feb. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. W. K. Dutcher, D.C., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6, for duty: 1st Lieut. H. O. Balsom, C. A. Frech. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Linda Vista, Cal., Camp Kearny, for duty: Lieut. Col. E. Ingalls, Capt. W. P. Blair, F. Vaughan, 1st Lieut. C. B. Benney. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Denver, Colo., General Hospital No. 21, for duty: 1st Lieut. D. S. Gray, W. H. Miner. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty: 1st Lieut. H. H. Crosby, C. R. Ellis, A. Olson, S. W. Tallaferrro, R. F. Wilcox. (Feb. 1, War D.)

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Capt. J. G. Staack to Lawrenceville, Va.; Capt. E. B. Hyde to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; 1st Lieut. M. Heinkel, now on temporary duty at Rome, Italy, is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Rome, Italy. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Major W. H. Lilly, C.E., to Kansas City, Mo., for duty. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Col. C. G. Gee to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., to duty with Engineer training school; Col. G. Van B. Wilkes from assignment to 217th Engrs. to Boston, Mass., take station; Col. P. C. Harrington from assignment to 215th Engrs. to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., with Engineer training school; Col. P. S. Reinecke from assignment to 217th Engrs., to Galveston, Texas; Lieut. Col. O. H. Rankin to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Lieut. Col. R. U. Nicholas to 214th Engrs., to Wheeling, W. Va.; Lieut. Col. L. E. Oliver to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Major P. A. Hodgson from assignment to 217th Engrs. to Philadelphia, Pa.; Major L. W. Miller to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Major G. J. Richards to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., to duty: Col. C. H. Brown, Lieut. Col. R. C. Crawford. (Jan. 29, War D.)



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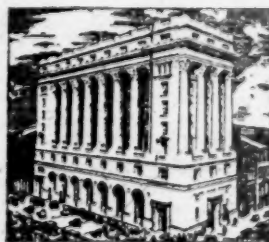
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Officers, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.: Majors H. G. Smith, W. H. Allen. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. A. Bjerregaard, C.E. (temp. capt.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys for a course of instruction: Majors J. S. Thompson, R. H. Sator, Capt. H. O. Tunis, S. H. Andersen, M. E. Whitman, G. J. Foley, F. A. Warren, J. M. Calvo, E. L. Holmdahl, H. W. Hill, W. J. Keys, 1st Lieut. J. E. Schafer, J. B. Heagy, R. A. Ricketta. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for a course of instruction at the Engineer Officers' Training School:



Lieut. Col. J. V. Birch, Majors J. W. Swaren, W. S. Pottinger, A. W. Holland, W. S. Corkran, G. O. Dobson, W. H. Lilly, H. V. Pittman, Major G. C. Thornton, Capt. D. W. Pierson, 1st Lieuts. W. H. Wallace, H. C. Garretson, J. C. Wade, Major E. W. Robinson, Capt. P. T. Tansey, S. D. Sturgis, Jr., A. T. W. Moore, T. F. Kern, C. S. Ward, P. A. Agnew. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Upon expiration of present sick leave Col. J. P. Jervey, Engrs., will proceed to Wilmington, Del., and take station. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Major T. J. Powell, Engrs., to Fort McHenry, Md., in connection with educational service at Army Hospital No. 2. (Feb. 1, War D.)

#### CAVALEY, UNASSIGNED.

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. E. W. Harrison, Cav. (temp. first lieut.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. J. L. Pettibone, Cav. (temp. first lieut.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. N. F. Ryan, Cav. (temp. first lieut.), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. M. G. Werner, Cav. (temp. first lieut.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. I. S. Martin, Cav., to Camp Lee, Va., with Infantry Officers' School. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Col. F. Keller, Cav., to Mercedes, Texas, duty with 16th Cav. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. D. D. Tompkins, Cav., to Mercedes, Texas, 16th Cav., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. J. P. Gifford, Cav. (temp. first lieut.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. N. E. Fiske, Cav., is made permanent. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. C. W. Johnson, Jr., Cav. (temp. first lieut.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Major G. F. Patten, Cav. (capt., Cav., U.S.A.), is honorably discharged as a major, Cav., only. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Major W. G. Heaton, Cav., to Douglas, Ariz., 1st Cav., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. G. L. Morrison, Cav., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, to Douglas, Ariz., 1st Cav., for duty. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. C. E. Rankin, Cav. (temp. first lieut.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. J. L. Rice, Cav., is made permanent. (Jan. 31 War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

5TH—Band Leader E. Johnson, Hqrs. Co., 5th F.A., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and to home. (Jan. 31, War D.)

38TH—Col. T. E. Merrill, 38th F.A. is assigned to 82d F.A., Fort Bliss, Texas, and to join. (Jan. 31, War D.)

43D—Lieut. Col. H. R. O'Dell, 43d F.A., is assigned to 4th F.A. (Jan. 30, War D.)

45TH—Upon demobilization of 45th F.A., Major J. I. McMullen, F.A., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty. (Jan. 28, War D.)

53D—Col. W. S. Wood, 53d F.A., is assigned to 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas. (Jan. 29, War D.)

56TH—Officers of 56th F.A. to Camp Taylor, Ky., duty as student officers: Capt. H. W. Enefer, 1st Lieut. J. M. Hawkins. (Jan. 29, War D.)

76TH—Major J. S. Jadwin, 76th F.A., to Colonia, N.J., General Hospital No. 3, for further treatment. (Feb. 1, War D.)

126TH—First Lieut. W. B. Doran, 126th F.A., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty as a student at F.A. School. (Jan. 28, War D.)

127TH—First Lieut. R. Redwine, 127th F.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as a student officer at Cav. Officers' School. (Jan. 31, War D.)

137TH—Officers of 137th F.A. to Louisville, Ky., for duty as students: Capt. C. M. Colston, W. S. Evans, 1st Lieuts. O. K. Appleman, H. W. Cook, D. W. Parkin, 2d Lieuts. E. U. Bradley, R. T. Kinneman, C. H. Martin, H. M. Oviatt. (Jan. 29, War D.)

143D—Second Lieut. J. L. Shea, 143d F.A., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., as student F.A. School. (Jan. 29, War D.)

145TH—Officers of 145th F.A. to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty as student officers: Capt. F. C. Bird, A. E. Wilfong, B. H. Wayne, 1st Lieut. L. H. Duffin. (Jan. 29, War D.)

346TH—Officers of 346th F.A. will proceed from Camp Meade, Md., to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis, for duty: 1st Lieuts. H. Hanson, B. J. Wheelon, 2d Lieuts. F. W. Gardner, H. M. Davis, C. E. Aubel. (Jan. 29, War D.)

#### Miscellaneous Orders.

Officers of 10th Field Art. Brig. to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty as student officers at Field Art. Central Officers' Training School: Lieut. Col. W. N. Taylor, Major H. H. Hanks, Capt. R. C. Jones, D. B. Kinne, Jr., H. G. Nelson, H. C. Russell, G. M. Scott, 1st Lieuts. A. I. Ferree, I. G. Howe, P. S. Hoyt, G. I. Mosely, F. J. Mulken, R. R. Stewart, 2d Lieuts. O. E. Autry, J. W. Gibbs, N. J. Eckert, E. V. Lehr, S. A. Moore, L. E. Thompson. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Officers of 12th Field Art. Brig. to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty as student officers: Capt. B. J. Mason, 1st Lieuts. W. L. Bartley, R. E. Booth, O. M. Marshall, P. M. Stewart, R. W. Valentine, 2d Lieuts. G. S. Beron, H. A. Hershovsky, L. S. Ferguson, M. J. Flood, R. J. Little, V. A. Lord, S. L. Mains, R. E. L. Spence, J. B. Waite. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Officers of 13th Field Art. Brig. to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty as students, F.A. School: Capt. W. E. Boeger, W. A. Doerr, L. M. Garner, W. H. Griffith, J. A. Katz, 1st Lieuts. J. H. Cahill, L. C. Ehrhart, 2d Lieuts. W. E. Brown, G. L. Bunch, R. H. Faulkner, R. D. Highfill, R. B. McKay, W. C. Styslinger. (Jan. 28, War D.)

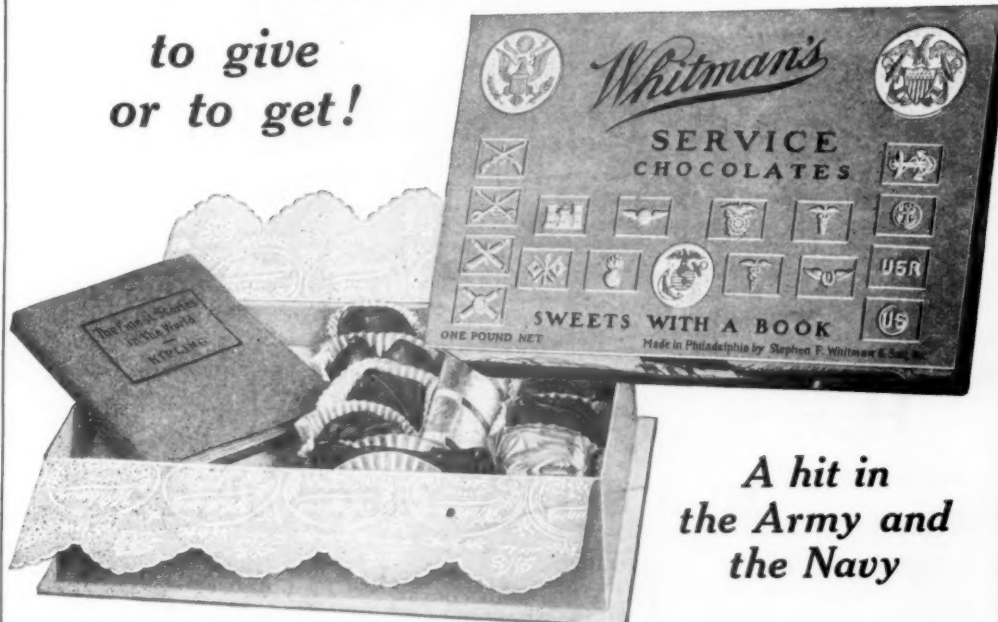
Major G. G. Bacon, 16th Field Art. Brig., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of 18th Field Art. Brig. are relieved from present assignment and to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty as students at F.A. School: Capt. M. N. Reed, 1st Lieuts. J. M. Arent, S. R. Cunningham, F. M. Fenner, R. S. Fox, J. M. Holcomb, K. A. Johnson, O. T. Lebeau, R. Norris, F. G. Rogers, R. W. Vail, 2d Lieuts. T. P. Clyde, R. W. Cobb, H. Daniel, W. B. Dalton, H. C. Davidson, J. C. Davis, J. K. Felker, M. E. Groome, W. F. Hochstetter. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of 18th F.A. Brig. relieved from present assignment

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and to Camp Taylor, Ky., as students at F.A. School: 2d Lieuts. D. McKechnie, J. J. O'Reilly, C. E. Pease, R. L. Powers, R. L. Sterner, H. O. Hoppe, H. F. Reams, O. Kunde, S. W. Sprunge, F. M. Sturgeon, E. N. Smith, M. S. Tanner, E. H. Terry, E. S. Waite, G. Walker, C. K. Warner, R. C. West, H. H. Wright, V. Yarbrough, E. F. Seagrave. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of 24th Field Art. Brig. to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty as students at F.A. School: Capt. E. E. Bump, 1st Lieut. C. A. Williams, 2d Lieuts. C. W. Ballou, F. H. Bessieu, A. F. Borrell, L. A. Eaton, N. A. Elliott, V. J. Gregory, C. G. Holmes, W. E. Lindell, L. G. Thomas, W. W. Wilhite, O. V. Tigen. (Jan. 28, War D.)

#### Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Lieut. Col. C. W. Neal, F.A., to Camp Devens, Mass., and assume command of auxiliary remount depot. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Officers to Camp Taylor, Ky., F.A. School as students: Majors S. C. Addis, J. S. Huske, Capt. W. E. Pfeiffer, J. J. Weinhandler, 1st Lieuts. C. Brown, E. Englehardt, E. D. Blakesley, O. G. Conover, J. W. Emison, P. C. Fleming, W. F. Kernan, K. B. King, A. C. McIntyre, E. Maynor, P. G. Taylor, H. C. Raymond, F. B. Whitebread, W. M. Wilkinson. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers, F.A., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., duty as students: 1st Lieut. W. G. Orr, 2d Lieuts. J. E. Murphy, T. S. Jones, S. Langsjoen, W. M. Soderhelm. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, F. A. School: Capt. R. A. Yenter, 1st Lieuts. M. Vantrifly, F. E. Kelsey. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to Camp Taylor, Ky., duty as students: 2d Lieuts. J. H. Alsop, L. F. Dalferes, J. A. Elam, E. A. Elwood, O. Friend, H. B. Grant, G. H. Hedebek, J. Y. Legette, W. C. McIndoe, J. W. F. Moore, J. D. McLeod, W. O. Moody, C. P. Patridge, E. F. Pitke, R. D. Powell, E. K. Kicker. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers, F.A., to Camp Taylor, Ky., duty as students: Majors W. J. Murphy, H. L. Jackson, Capt. L. Groover, E. C. Payne, J. T. Snider, F. B. Tipton, 1st Lieuts. P. H. Baggens, G. J. Cantorio, R. M. Fitzpatrick, J. T. Menzies, W. W. Oberg, I. D. Offer, 2d Lieuts. K. P. Carter, J. W. Craig, W. I. Deck, R. W. Deveau, R. E. Douglas, J. J. Griffin, G. H. McLean, R. D. Russell, A. W. Schlittman, H. J. Tucke, O. W. Woody. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. R. Dougherty, F.A., to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Col. S. C. Harrison, Jr., F.A., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. H. Kondolf, F.A. (temp. first lieut.), as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. A. P. Patterson, F.A., as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers, F.A., are assigned to regiments indicated, stationed at Fort Sill, Okla.: Major S. McLeod (14th F.A.); Capt. G. Finney, 1st F.A.; I. A. Jones, 9th F.A.; C. B. Thomas, 9th F.A.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Hurt, 1st F.A.; J. H. Roemer, 14th F.A. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty with 1st F.A.: Capt. A. D. Ruppell, 1st Lieut. P. C. Fleming. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers, F.A., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., duty as student officers: 1st Lieuts. W. A. Cherry, H. R. Hanson, 2d Lieuts. O. W. Keegin, W. E. Vass. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty: Capt. L. Arnold, R. E. Beck, H. W. Bell, H. Boone, C. H. Donelson, E. C. Fleming, W. M. B. Garrison, T. McP. Glasgow, G. Grant, J. R. Hume, E. R. Gully, S. O. Johnson, E. E. Loupret, W. K. McClure, W. S. Pickett, S. C. Thompson, 1st Lieuts. D. R. Card, R. E. Murphy. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. J. C. Miller, Jr., F.A. (temp. first lieut.), as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers now at Camp Dodge, Iowa, relieved of present assignment and to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty with F.A. School: Lieut. Col. F. W. Matson, Majors W. A. Brown, E. W. McCoy, Capt. B. Campbell, B. P. Crampton, L. J. Crosby, W. O. Flodin, R. Jaques, T. R. Kerschner, L. J. Kirkhoff, J. J.

Lieb, O. F. Ruebke, T. B. Sherman, E. L. Wilbur, 1st Lieuts. M. H. Boyle, R. G. Hunter, E. E. Marsh, 2d Lieut. G. W. Bowen, all Field Art. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. R. Cole and Major S. D. Downs, Jr., F.A., to Washington. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of Capt. S. G. Brady, F.A. (now on duty with 18th F.A. Brig.), is made permanent. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. D. M. Pope, F.A. (temp. capt., F.A.), as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. A. N. Selby, F.A. (capt., F.A., U.S.A.), as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Major R. F. Jackson, F.A. (first lieut., U.S.A., retired), is relieved from active duty. Major Jackson is honorably discharged. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to commandant F.A. Central Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty as student officers at that school: Lieut. Col. O. B. Kilmer, Majors R. H. Carter, C. E. Noerenberg, Capt. J. S. Waterfield, L. V. Witcher, 1st Lieuts. F. N. Neville, 2d Lieuts. E. Abramowitz, B. F. Harrison, W. H. Anderson. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as student officers at the Cav. officers' school: Capt. R. G. Ralli, W. C. Bechtold, I. U. Holm, F.A. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Resignation of Prov. 2d Lieut. M. H. Rood, F.A. (temp. first lieut., F.A.), as an officer of Army is accepted. (Feb. 1, War D.)

First Lieut. L. G. Forney, F.A., and 2d Lieut. C. E. Craig, F.A., to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty as student officers. (Feb. 1, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. W. B. Sommerville, Jr., C.A.C. (temp. first lieut.), as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Col. A. M. Hunter, C.A.C., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and assume command of the coast defenses of San Francisco. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. G. P. Lee, C.A.C. (temp. capt., C.A.C.), as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. E. H. Underwood, C.A.C., is made permanent. (Jan. 31, War D.)

(Continued on page 838.)



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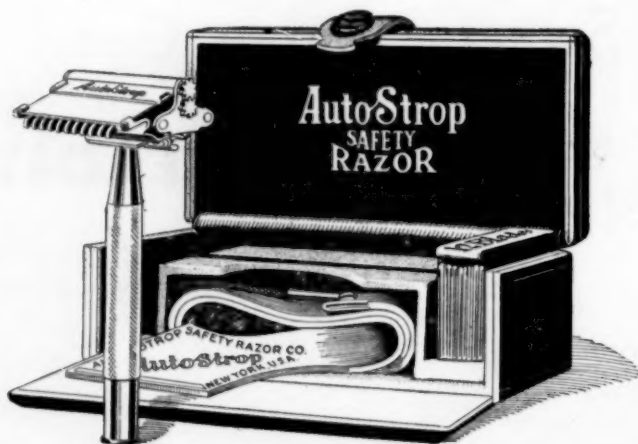
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Coast Artillery Corps—Continued from page 837.  
Coast Art. officers to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Art. training center for duty: Major J. R. Cygon, Lieut. Col. R. L. Tilton, Major E. Villaret, Major J. K. Menecly. (Feb. 1, War D.)

### INFANTRY.

15TH—Regimental Supply Sergt. F. J. Kelly, 15th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and to home. (Jan. 30, War D.)

16TH—Capt. B. Chew, 16th Inf., to Hoboken, N.J., to duty. (Jan. 31, War D.)

19TH—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of Capt. L. G. Harer, 19th Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of Capt. G. L. Kraft, 19th Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. D. J. Myers, 19th Inf., to Washington. (Jan. 29, War D.)

20TH—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. G. M. Wright, Jr., 20th Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 31, War D.)

24TH—Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. H. M. Mayo, Jr., 24th Inf., as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

35TH—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. L. P. Good, 35th Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 30, War D.)

37TH—First Sergt. H. F. Trout, Co. L, 37th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and to home. (Jan. 29, War D.)

42D—Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. L. Thompson, 42d Inf., as an officer of Army is accepted.

45TH—Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. P. M. Boston, 45th Inf., as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

48TH—Regtl. Sergt. Major P. Mullaney, 48th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Jackson, S.C., and to his home. (Jan. 31, War D.)

53D—Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. J. D. Townsend, 53d Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of Capt. L. F. Stone, 53d Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 31, War D.)

60TH—Regtl. Supply Sergt. E. P. Boy, Supply Co., 60th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and to his home. (Jan. 31, War D.)

72D—Major J. H. Muncester, 72d Inf., to port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J. (Jan. 29, War D.)

### Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to Motor Transport Corps, Detroit, Mich., Motor Convoy Service for duty: 1st Lieuts. L. W. Turner, H. L. Shearer. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. C. M. Woolworth, Inf., as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Major J. S. Maginnis, Inf., to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. L. P. Norris, Inf., having submitted evidence that his true name is Ben H. Griffin, will hereafter be borne on the records of this office as of the latter name. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. D. E. Farr, Inf. (capt., Inf., U.S.A.), as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. C. B. Nixon, Inf. (temp. 1st lieut.), as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. R. W. Shepherd, Inf. (temp. 1st lieut.), as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Major G. J. Gonsar, Inf., to Washington. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. O. Alley, Inf., as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. Capt. J. N. Greene, Inf., as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of Inf. unassigned to duty as follows: Major M. S. Murray, Inf., is detailed to University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Major J. V. H. Nash to Camp Lee, Va., as a

student officer; Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, upon his discharge about Feb. 7 from General Hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N.J., will proceed to Hoboken, N.J. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Major H. N. Hall, Inf., is relieved from his present duties and detailed as professor of military science and tactics at New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N.H., for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. G. S. Berry, Jr., Inf. (temp. 1st lieut.), as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers to Camp Lee, Va., for duty with Inf. Officers' School: Lieut. Col. H. N. Preston, L. P. Ford, Majors W. H. Wilbur, A. M. Burdet, P. W. York, W. E. Hobson. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. R. H. Milne, Inf., (1st lieut., U.S.A.), as an officer of Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Col. C. H. Boice, now a patient at Camp Greene, N.C., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, for treatment. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. C. F. Bates to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., 90th Inf.; Lieut. Col. G. T. Everett to duty with the personnel branch, Operations Division, G.S.; Lieut. Col. S. A. Howard to Helena, Mont., as district military inspector of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; Majors W. A. Root, C. W. Lewis and F. B. Clay to Camp Lee, Va.; Capt. A. S. Nevins, Inf., to Major H. D. Strack, (Jan. 31, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. C. M. Culp, Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. L. C. Allen, Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. C. B. Carver, Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Col. H. S. Wagner, Inf., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. H. F. Thomas, Inf. (temp. 1st lieut., Air Service, Production), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. H. A. Van Dyke, Inf. (temp. 1st lieut.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 31, War D.)

The following officers, being Class 3, temporary officers, surplus at Camp Fremont, Cal., will proceed from that camp to Camp Lee, Va., as student officers: Capt. L. Price, 1st Lieuts. J. R. House and F. K. Murphy, 2d Lieuts. C. F. Moffett, J. Regan, G. T. Watson, T. C. Knowlton, J. R. Howe and R. Millen, all Infantry. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. C. L. Willard to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla.; Col. J. Hayes to Atlanta, Ga.; Lieut. Col. S. W. Anding to Camp Lee, Va.; Lieut. Col. P. R. Manchester to Camp Furlong, N.M., vice Lieut. Col. S. W. Anding, Inf.; Lieut. Col. P. C. Galleher to Camp Lee, Va.; Major C. A. McGarrigle to Washington. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. M. T. Moore, Inf. (temp. 1st lieut., Inf.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Capt. H. D. Newson, Inf., from present duties as acting intelligence officer, 9th Army Corps, A.E.F., France, is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, London, England. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. E. Mooney, Inf. (temp. capt., Inf.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Provisional appointment of 2d Lieut. O. R. Hayes, Inf. (temp. 1st lieut., Inf.), is terminated. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Capt. E. Korjan, Inf. (2d lieut., P.S., retired), is honorably discharged from his commission as captain, only. (Feb. 1, War D.)

### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Appointment of following enlisted men as second lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, from Jan. 31, 1919, is announced. They will proceed to Manila for duty: Sergts. C. P. Ford, M.D., and J. W. Smith, C.A.C. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Capt. C. O. Heath, P.S., is detailed as professor at Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanics, Bozeman, Mont. (Feb. 1, War D.)

### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. R. McGraham, C.W.S., to New York, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Major W. Lockwood, C.W.S., will report to the Director of Chemical Warfare Service for duty. (Jan. 31, War D.)

### MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Major C. U. Edwards, M.T.C., to Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Capt. G. P. Williamson, M.T.C., to Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Frost, retired, is detailed as professor at the Memphis City High Schools. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Capt. J. W. Ward, retired, to home and from active duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. G. E. Patten, retired, will remain on his present duties at the U.S.M.A. until the end of the academic year, Aug. 20, 1919, and will then proceed to his home and will stand relieved from active duty. (Jan. 31, War D.)

### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Hoboken, N.J., and upon arrival in France to C.G., S.O.S., for embarkation duty: Col. C. H. Conrad, Jr., and Lieut. Col. C. H. White, Inf.; Col. L. C. Scherer, Cav. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers of 114th Ammunition Train to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty as students: Lieut. Col. R. H. Carruth, Major J. Hoebe and Capt. P. J. Keegan. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Officers to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty as students: Capt. E. D. Aldrich and W. O. Lancaster, 1st Lieuts. P. B. Cunningham, F. H. Harrell and E. F. Jobe, 2d Lieuts. H. H. Archibald, F. M. Soring, D. J. Dammers, C. A. Dickinson, R. L. Eldred, I. E. Hanson, R. T. J. Higgins, F. H. Hinkley, B. T. Hoffman, S. Kerans, F. Logan, F. Mason, W. R. Warner, E. C. Wilburn and W. B. Turberville. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. G. F. Patten, U.S.A., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Officers relieved from their present assignment at Camp Gordon, Ga., and to the stations indicated for duty: Capt. W. F. Aycock, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Cavalry Officers' School; Major W. M. Weston, 106th Ammunition Train, to Camp Lee, Va., as a student at Infantry Officers' School; Capt. H. Gaillard, 106th Ammunition Train, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as a student at Cavalry Officers' School. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Capt. A. McFarland, 2d Lieuts. T. H. Hart and W. B. Hall, 106th Ammunition Train, to Camp Lee, Va., as students at Infantry Officers' School. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Officers to Governors Island, N.Y., and report Feb. 6, 1919, to the president of the G.C.M. at that place as witnesses in the case of the United States versus Col. E. Lindsey: Col. P. Hurst, I.G.; Major H. McAlpine, Inf.; Capt. L. B. Haworth, Q.M.C. (Feb. 1, War D.)

The order directing Capt. E. D. Rand, U.S.A., to return to the United States is revoked. Captain Rand will report to Brig. Gen. M. Churchill, G.S., for duty with the peace commission. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Capt. E. H. Clark, M.C. Batln., to Fort Riley, Kas., for further treatment. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Officers of 301st Trench Mortar Battery to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., as students at the F.A. Central Officers' Training School: Capt. J. B. Newton and S. H. Richardson, 2d Lieuts. F. J. Wall and L. H. Collins. (Feb. 1, War D.)

First Sergt. H. K. Van Horn, 1st Co., U.S. War Prison Barracks Guard, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McPherson, Ga. (Jan. 31, War D.)

First Sergt. F. McCrean, Co. D, 1st Development Batln., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, and to home. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Major C. D. Lockwood, Army Amb. Ser., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 1, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Lieut. Col. C. R. Clark and J. D. Heard, Majors W. D. Alsever, R. H. Davies, G. F. Dick, N. M. Percy and J. J. Thomas, Capt. C. E. Barcus, H. Hume, T. Richmond and 1st Lieut. W. B. Hughes. (Feb. 1, War D.)

APPOINTMENT IN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

### Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. W. L. Smith, C.A., to 1st Lieut., A.E.F., from Oct. 11, 1918. (Jan. 31, War D.)



## 27TH DIVISION'S MIDNIGHT MASS.

A midnight mass at Montfort, France, Dec. 25, 1918, was held by the 27th Division, U.S.A., the officers of the mass and other assistants being, with two or three exceptions, all members of the 27th Division. The following were the officers and assistants: Rev. Francis A. Kelley, Hqrs., 27th Div., celebrant; Rev. Albert J. Thompson, 102d San. Train, deacon; Rev. James J. Finnigan, 60th Inf., sub-deacon; Capt. William J. Grange, Div. Per. adjutant, cross bearer; Lieut. Cols. William L. Hallahan, Div. Sig. Off., and Joseph J. Daly, Div. Ord. Off., acolytes; Capt. Raymond T. Moniz, Asst. Div. Q.M., and Matthew F. Carney, Div. Dental Surg., thurifers; Lieut. Joseph J. Shields, 102d Engrs., master of ceremonies; Pvt. 1st Class Oakley J. Morey, assistant master of ceremonies. Ushers: Major Joseph W. Farrell, Div. Dis. Off.; Capt. George W. Poppard, Asst. Div. Q.M., and John I. McWilliams, S.O., 102d San. Train; Lieuts. James H. Doyle, Hqrs. Troop, and James A. Walsh, Asst. Div. adjutant; Mr. James J. Sheehan and Mr. John T. Murphy, Knights of Columbus; mass by Joseph Franck. Organist: Pvt. Judson E. House. Soloists: Sergt. Major John W. Boyd, Hqrs. Detach.; Corpl. Raymond C. Frank, Co. C, 102d F.S. Batln.; Pvts. Judson E. House and John F. Mahony, Hqrs. Detach. Cornet: Corpl. William H. Wallace, Hqrs. Co., 107th Inf. Violinists: Pvts. 1st Class Charles G. Turrian and Christopher J. Dunn, Am. Co. 107. Tenors: Batln. Sergt. Major Donald A. Wood, Hqrs. Detach.; Sergt. Douglas McCann, Co. C, 102d F.S. Batln.; Wagoner Francis Finn, Supply Co., 105th Inf.; Corpls. Raymond C. Frank and Kelvin K. Keech, Co. C, 102d F.S. Batln. Baritones: Sergt. Major John W. Boyd, Hqrs. Detach.; Pvts. Everett E. Atwell, Co. C, 102d F.S. Batln., George J. Frey, S.D., 108th Inf., Carleton J. Kresser, Co. C, 102d F.S. Batln., John F. Mahony and John J. Roach, Hqrs. Troop.

## AMERICAN BUYS CANADIAN AIRPLANE MATERIAL.

Canadian military material that originally cost \$10,000,000 has been purchased by Roy U. Conger, a nephew of Edwin H. Conger, who was United States Minister to China at the time of the Boxer rebellion, and who is one of the largest manufacturers of airplane parts in the United States, having a large factory at Erie, Pa. The property bought includes the entire aircraft equipment which was provided by Great Britain and used by Canada in training Canadian air fighters during the war. The amount paid by Mr. Conger has not been made public, at the request of the British government, but it is said to be only a fraction of the original cost of the property. The transaction was closed at Toronto on Jan. 29, when Mr. Conger gave his certified check to Sir Joseph Flavel, representing the British Minister of Munitions, and Director Morrow of the Imperial Aircraft Board. The work of assembling 350 airplanes, 700 airplane engines, millions of spare parts, thousands of spare propellers, wings, cameras and thousands of gallons of acetate dope was at once begun. The entire equipment is to be moved from the Royal Flying Corps training fields at Armour Heights, Rathburn, Mohawk, Beamsville and Borden to the field at Leaside, near Toronto, the use of which has been granted Mr. Conger for six months by the Canadian government. Mr. Conger, in explaining the uses to which he intends placing the property, said he intends developing airplane commercial routes in Canada, establishing regular commercial service between the principal cities. He says he has already taken steps to secure landing places in the larger Canadian cities. He has the sympathy and co-operation of the Dominion government. Mr. Conger is largely interested in a New York corporation which is developing a new type of airplane for commercial use, to be known as the Stout plane.

## AMERICAN NAVY RECEIVING STATION IN FRANCE.

A building erected as a citadel during the reign of the Roman emperor, Julius Caesar, at the town now known as Brest, France, and which was for years termed "The Chateaux" by the French, has been turned over to the United States Navy for temporary use as a receiving station. It is in command of Lieut. John D. Pennington, U.S.N. Officially known as "Carola Barracks," the massive circular towers of the old fortress rise above the narrow neck of land which leads to the harbor and can be seen from the sea for quite a distance. The building has been modernized and is very well adapted to the use to which it has been placed by order of Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., in command of the United States naval forces in France.

## GENERAL BELL'S CURIOS TO BE SOLD.

Due to the recent death of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., the American Art Galleries of Madison Square, South, New York city, will exhibit, beginning Saturday, Feb. 8, the collection of arms and weapons, Indian and Filipino baskets, blankets and curios formed by the general. This collection will be sold on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 14, at 2:30 o'clock, at the American Art Galleries. One of the interesting relics to be thus disposed of is a pair of Mauser pistols and holsters with which the general won his Congressional Medal of Honor in the Philippines in 1899.

## DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR BRITISH OFFICER.

The Distinguished Service Medal has been presented by direction of the President to Lieut. Francis W. Craven, who commanded the British destroyer Mounsey, which saved 600 American soldiers from the British transport Otranto when she was sunk in collision off the coast of Scotland on Oct. 6, 1918, with the loss of 357 American soldiers. The presentation was made at Chatham on Feb. 3 by Major Gen. John Biddle, U.S.A., commanding the American forces in the United Kingdom.

## ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

Mrs. A. W. Shunk, president of Branch No. 4, Army Relief Society, earnestly requests that members who have not paid their dues for 1918, will send them to Mrs. L. C. Grieves, corresponding secretary, 284 Sherman avenue, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

## A PERSHING ANECDOTE.

As an anecdote of Gen. John J. Pershing a writer in the World's Work gives the following: "As the inventor of the 'jumping jack' Pershing made a signal contribution to the happiness of the upper class men. The in-

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spiration came to him in the summer camp of '85, when Pershing was a cadet captain. He would get a line of plebes out in one of the company streets, perhaps twenty or thirty of them, standing one behind the other. He had them count off so that each one knew whether he was 'odd' or 'even' in the line. Then, when Pershing pulled an imaginary string in one direction, all the 'odd' plebes would have to throw their arms out at stiff right angles to their bodies; when the imaginary string was pulled in the opposite direction the 'odd' men would drop their arms, and the 'even' men would jump their legs out V-fashion. Then the imaginary string would be again pulled in the first direction, and the legs would jump in and the arms jump out. The plebes, of course, had to execute these jumping jack maneuvers with absolute military precision. If a tactical officer happened by Pershing immediately forgot his imaginary string and was engaged in drilling the men."

A staff officer while at the front saw a negro soldier who belonged to the 167th Field Artillery Brigade. Knowing the fine work the brigade had done, he stopped to question the soldier.

"What do you do?" asked the officer.  
"Ah's de do'tendah ob de swahzant cans," he replied.  
"The what?"  
"De swahzant cans."  
It dawned on the officer that the man was in a regiment using the soixante-quinze guns, the French 75s.  
"I see," he said, "but just what do you do?"  
"Ah'tends de do," replied the negro. "Ah opens de

do' an' a man puts in de shell. Den a man pulls de lanyard an' de gun has its little say."  
"Then what happens?"  
"We all steps back and says, 'Kaiser, count yo soldiers.'"—*The Evening World.*

One of our colored soldiers urged that he be dismissed because he was "nuthin' but an expense to Uncle Sam." And a weary Tommy Atkins wrote to the house that formerly employed him: "Dr. Firm—Am I still with you? 'Cos if so, for the love of heaven get me demoralized."—*Boston Transcript.*

The other day the printer made us say, "Corporal Jones passed through here with a car load of cooties." We apologize. It was coolies he had with him. It seems that both coolies and cooties have been numerous on the battlefields. The trouble in getting them properly separated in the news dispatches is going to prove a source of much embarrassment, we fear.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Shell shock is nothing new. We had it thirty years ago. It was at the county fair. The fellow who gave it to us had two shells and a small, rubber pea.—*Colorado Independent.*



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